

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1906.

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## LITERATURE

*Henry Sidgwick: a Memoir.* By A. S. and E. M. S. (Macmillan & Co.)

A MEMOIR of Henry Sidgwick is virtually a history of Cambridge University during the last forty years of the nineteenth century. Going up from Rugby, where he had been one of a group of boys who subsequently gained as much distinction, both at their universities and in the world, as ever probably fell to any lot of school contemporaries, he had a brilliant undergraduate career, "going out," to use the old Cambridge term, as a wrangler and Senior Classic, and was elected Fellow of Trinity before the middle of his twenty-second year. Even then he was an insatiable student, though no recluse. On the contrary, he delighted in society, and was, according to all testimony, delightful in it. He never lost the enjoyment of boyish fun, and to the end of his life would recite with glee nonsense-rhymes and the like that had struck his fancy. In ordinary company he bore his "weight of learning lightly, like a flower."

After his degree Sidgwick settled himself at Cambridge, which remained his home for the rest of his life. In every movement which marked the progress of University affairs he played a conspicuous part. In a society where men meet daily and talk about current views it is hard to assign the initiative in any movement; but Sidgwick was at least one of the earliest co-operators in many schemes which have profoundly modified the Cambridge of the sixties. His resignation of his fellowship on religious grounds, in 1869 (at a

time when many men who differed far more fundamentally than he from the accepted formulas were taking their dividends without a murmur), had a great influence in bringing about the abolition of tests for such posts. Newnham College remains as a perpetual memorial of the indefatigable energy with which he championed the claims of women to a share in the benefits of University teaching. To throw those benefits open as widely as possible was his constant aim; he was a pioneer of Higher Local Examinations, and gave valuable aid to Mr. James Stuart's scheme of University Extension. More than once his private munificence came to the aid of studies in danger of missing a desirable teacher for lack of funds, or in need of material equipment.

But after all, when a man is gone from among us, we are perhaps more solicitous that those who knew him not should learn what he was and what he thought than what he did. The biographers have wisely executed their task mainly by letting Sidgwick speak for himself through his letters and a diary kept for some years from 1884, for the benefit of J. A. Symonds. These reveal his mind clearly enough, and it is of them that we shall chiefly speak. For a vivid sketch of Sidgwick as he struck men of a generation intermediate between his own and that now coming on, we cannot do better than invite readers to look at Mr. Lowes Dickinson's suggestive and thoughtful little book 'A Modern Symposium,' in which not the least striking figure is that of "Prof. Henry Martin."

The prototype of Henry Martin is at once obvious to all who had known anything of the intellectual life of Cambridge during the last twenty years, nor do we know to what source we should more readily refer an inquirer who wished for information as to Henry Sidgwick's attitude towards the problems of the world than to the discourse (or *rhetoric*) put into the mouth of Martin. "A sceptic by vocation" he calls himself; the historic Sidgwick writes: "I cannot give to principles of conduct either the formal certainty that comes from exact science or the practical certainty that comes from a real consensus of experts." Or again: "When I read what other people say, I seem to see that they have not got it quite right; and then, after an effort, what seems to be the truth comes to me." This last remark refers only to "seeing things in the history of thought," with special reference to the evolution of political ideas (the subject at which he was then working), and consequently something of the nature of "formal certainty" was possible. But on other and more speculative points the impression he produced was that of a thinker who so clearly saw all sides that he found it difficult to take any. His biographers, indeed, assure us that that was a mistaken view of him, and that "he held opinions firmly." It is, of course, hard to question their supreme authority to pronounce on such a point; yet it is not always those nearest to a man who can best judge of some aspects of his

character. If an inference may be drawn from many passages in the present book, one would feel more inclined to say that the opinion which Sidgwick held most firmly was that on most points no opinion could be held. On him, as on Parmenides, the injunction seemed to have been laid

πάντα πῶθῃσθαι,  
ἡμὲν ἀληθείης εὐπειθέος ἀτρεκέως ἦτορ,  
ἡδὲ βροτῶν δόξας, ταῖς οὐκ ἐν πίστις ἀληθίης.

His biographers recognize, at least, that "he had a greater capacity than seems to be generally possessed for maintaining an open mind, for keeping his judgment in suspense when the facts were doubtful and decisions involving practical results were not immediately required."

The qualification as to "practical results" was not always operative, as a trivial anecdote will show. A good many years ago an election was being held for a University office, respectable, but involving no responsibility more serious than that of attendance on the Vice-Chancellor on certain ceremonial occasions. At the entrance of the Senate House Sidgwick met a non-resident friend, who had come up to vote, and asked which candidate he had supported. "Oh, I have voted for A—," was the answer. "Why?" "Mainly, I think, because his wife and mine are near relations." "You had not, then," returned Sidgwick, with that indulgent little smile of his, "formed any precise judgment as to his superior qualification for the post?" The other admitted that he had not regarded the question from that point of view, and left Sidgwick "this way and that dividing the swift mind." In the end Sidgwick left the Senate House without voting.

Yet in more important matters, as has been indicated, he was far from ineffectual. The passage from which we have quoted continues:—

"In practical affairs he generally acted consciously on a balance of advantages, not on any overpowering conviction that the course he adopted must certainly be right.... The result was not indecisiveness in action. When he took up any matter—for instance, the education of women—he worked at it with a deliberate zeal and unwavering singleminded self-devotion which made up for lack of enthusiastic and unhesitating conviction; but he worked without the stimulus which this gives";

and as a result, in the words quoted from the Master of Christ's, who had long worked with him, "He was at no time the leader of a party, but he often led the leaders." Similarly his brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur Balfour, writes:—

"He never claimed authority; he never sought to impose his views; he never argued for victory; he never evaded an issue. Whether these are the qualities which best fit their possessor to found a 'school' may well be doubted. But there can be no doubt whatever that they contributed to give Sidgwick a most potent and memorable influence, not so much over the opinions as over the intellectual development of any who had the good fortune to be associated with him, whether as pupil or as friend."

"Criticism before enthusiasm" is the key-note of "Henry Martin's" address

in the 'Modern Symposium'; it is the note, too, of the Cambridge mind in its most typical manifestations. The Cambridge mind likes to deal with the demonstrable; if it does take up "metaphysics and so on," it is rather as an exercise than with any idea of arriving at a basis for conduct. It will criticize as much as you please—"no propositions so well established that" it does not claim "the right to deny or question" them, to use Sidgwick's own term when speaking of a body which above all represents the essence of the Cambridge mind. But as a rule it keeps its speculative criticism and its practical action in more or less watertight compartments. One could name many of the most relentless sceptics and makers of paradox in youth who have grown up into champions of the established and commonplace. There was no fear that Sidgwick would do this. He says himself in one place:—

"I sometimes think that we none of us grow older *au fond*, only in the outside of our minds. In the core of him — is just as impulsive as when he was an undergraduate; and have I changed much myself in essentials? Perhaps only Philistines really grow old in mind—I mean the people who, as years go on, identify themselves with the worldly aims and conventional standard which, when young, they regard as outside themselves. Excellent people often, these Philistines, and a most necessary element of society [with a small s], but still I am inclined to think that they grow old in a sense in which we—perhaps—do not."

It might have been in some respects better for Sidgwick if he had been able to identify himself a little more, not, indeed, with worldly aims and conventional standards, but with the rooted conviction of the average man that criticism by itself is unproductive. For one thing, it is destructive of compromise; and without compromise the world of affairs would soon stand still. In practice, no doubt, as we have seen—at any rate, in matters that, for one reason or another, interested him immediately—he could, even if his mind were not absolutely convinced, throw his energy into fruitful work as strenuously as the most single-eyed of enthusiasts.

What Sidgwick would have done had he taken to the political life for which he seems at times to have had a hankering, it is hard to say. The motive force in political action must be enthusiasm tempered by compromise; the alternative is the rule of the "superior person," who, under modern conditions, is bound to become the caretaker for the "boss." Sidgwick was not, indeed, a typical specimen of the "superior person"; his nature, essentially generous and simple, aided by his sense of humour, saved him from that. But his mental attitude, if adopted by weaker and less conscientious thinkers, is apt to find expression in the "superior person's" formula, "There's nothing new, and there's nothing true, and it doesn't matter."

Though a professed student of political philosophy, Sidgwick was curiously unfortunate in some of his political forecasts.

Once, quite at the beginning of his career, in 1861, we find him uttering a prophecy remarkable in its accuracy. "I seem," he says,

"to see, as clear as if it was in history, the long Conservative reaction that awaits us when the Whig party have vanished; and I also see the shock menaced by the Radical opposition when they have sufficiently agitated the country."

This, it will be observed, seven years before the Liberal victory of 1868, and more than twenty before the final disappearance of the Whigs. Whether his "one remedy"—"to form a Liberal Mediævæ party on the principles of J. S. Mill"—would have come to any good, one cannot say. The thinkers and writers who found the brains for the Conservative party from 1874 or so had, we fancy, small reverence for Mill and his principles.

Sidgwick, however, like the spirits in Dante, had a better view of the remote than of the immediate future. Towards the end of March, 1885, he speaks of "the impossibility of turning the [Gladstone] Government out." In the following June, no doubt, he anticipates correctly enough the Liberal victory at the next election, and the coming of the Tories' turn in the Parliament after next; but he clearly did not anticipate how soon the "Parliament after next" would arrive; and in the following spring, when it was becoming clear that a second dissolution could not long be delayed, he writes: "I cannot feel doubt—I wish I could—that Gladstone will win on an appeal to the country." It is a little amusing to find him in June, 1885, noting as "a depressing thing" the fact "that every one seems to agree that in any case no Crimes Act can be passed this year." To be sure, many years were to elapse before Lord Randolph Churchill's 'Life' appeared; but even then most observers of politics had a pretty shrewd idea why no Crimes Act was likely to be passed just at that time. On the whole, we doubt if Sidgwick would have been a more effectual force in practical politics than John Stuart Mill himself.

The general effect produced by the story of Sidgwick's life is, it cannot be denied, somewhat depressing. He was not a discontented man in the ordinary sense; he enjoyed the consideration of all men, the respect of most, and the affection of many; he saw the achievement, largely through his own efforts, of more than one object to which his labour was devoted. Yet throughout his letters and his diaries we trace a note as of one who found the burden of life heavy. The phrase "Labor improbus" runs like a refrain through the pages. There is little or no exultation at the successes which came to him as often as to most men. Paradoxical as it may appear to say so, we think that to the majority of readers the most inspiring chapter will be the short concluding one, which narrates with what unostentatious, yet none the less splendid courage Sidgwick ordered the brief space of life that remained to him from the day when, feeling "full of vigour and vitality," he learnt that he

was suffering from an incurable disease. It is enough here to say that the story can hardly be surpassed in the annals of human fortitude.

*Lectures on Early English History.* By William Stubbs, D.D. Edited by Arthur Hassall. (Longmans & Co.)

IN the last weeks of his life Dr. Stubbs destroyed a mass of letters from historians, and tried, we must suppose, to set his literary house in order, to ease the task of his executors. Had he been as careful to protect himself as he was to protect others, he would have destroyed the manuscripts of these old lectures, and we cannot but think that he would have been right in so doing. Their work was done in the hour of their delivery; they can never have been meant for publication, for Stubbs knew how fast and far knowledge had posted since they were written. Had they been edited with reverent, anxious care to guard the dead writer as he would have guarded himself, with due explanation of circumstance and date, with selection and proper annotation, publication would even so have been, in our opinion, an error of judgment; but, on the contrary, they have been published exactly as they stood—as accurately, that is, as printers' errors and the very slender editorial resources would permit. The nature of those resources is sufficiently betrayed by the appearance of Dionysius "Gaignus" in text and index (for Dionysius Exiguus); of a tribe of Elderenes, parent stem of the Thuringians and Hessians, reconstitutions (we take it) of "older ones"; of the hiring "eone" (esne); and of the Fuero of Sopoarbe (Sobrarbe), not to make a longer list of similar disasters.

The table of contents sounds as inviting as could be desired: it includes the Anglo-Saxon constitution; feudalism; laws and legislation of the Norman kings; the Dialogus, Leges Henrici, shire moot and hundred moot, Stephen's charters, Domesday and later surveys; the comparative constitutional history of mediæval Europe; and the origins of European law. No student of mediæval history can approach a new work on such subjects coming from the pen of Stubbs without a thrill of excitement; leave to hear the long-silenced voice of this great man speaking on the well-beloved themes seems something to be grateful for indeed. But, alas! the voice is as the voice of the dead speaking in spiritualistic séance, in likeness to the original a mockery, bearing a communication too often false, trivial, or disappointing. The Stubbs with whom in 1906 we are permitted to come face to face is not the great scholar of European reputation, but a Stubbs trying, some thirty or forty years ago, to hold the attention of a village audience on the most difficult of themes, or vainly urging on his class of young Oxford students to attack problems long since solved by Dr. Liebermann. We are permitted to see him fumbling—as in the privacy of the lecture-room the greatest

may be allowed to fumble—over uncertainties of date and meaning in documents not then explored, but fully explored and dated (as he well knew) before his death.

Again, we may see how Stubbs expands a few tightly packed pages of the 'Constitutional History' into a form which makes a reasonably good discourse. What, in such circumstances, the result must be can easily be guessed. There are the repetitions which are absolutely necessary when new audiences are faced—repetitions which are superfluous in print; there are the deviations from the point which are desirable enough when young men are being taught something (it does not much matter what); and there is, of course, the admixture of pleasant humour, parable, and pithy epigram with which Stubbs seasoned all his discourse. Philosophy is "an attempt to discover the wrong reasons for events," "to elaborate processes by which the things that we see or know to have happened could be accounted for, supposing that everything that produced them was something else than what it is." Coleridge described conscience "as the court of equity established by God in man"; "at this rate the conscience of the nation ought (by simple conversion) to be found in the High Court of Chancery." It is for a few quaint, characteristic sayings of this kind that the book is to be treasured; and they might be brought together with some others to make a collection of the bishop's apophthegms. But the book is not, as the editor tells us, "an invaluable addition to our authorities," not "a full commentary upon the most difficult portions of the 'Select Charters'"; not "an invaluable collection of treatises." The work of Dr. Liebermann upon the Anglo-Saxon laws and their satellites, with which evidently the editor is wholly unacquainted, renders the most scholarly of the treatises hopelessly out of date.

Deeply interesting, of course, it is to follow every turn of the master's mind and phase of his history; to know how far and where he could go wrong; to see him in the professorial chair, "semi-convivial," as he says, or "with majesty undefined, like the royal supremacy in ecclesiastical causes"; or to meet him as the popular lecturer trying to leave a definite picture on the blank sheet of vacant minds. In the more popular of these lectures he draws the sharp outlines which in his finished writing he generally sought to avoid, for none knew better than he how little such outlines represent the facts visible to our imperfect knowledge; and from these revelations of what he was prepared to support when at bay before a class, it is possible to see the immense progress that has been made since his time. Valuable the work is to those who can be trusted to treat unintentional self-revelation with respect; but the house of Stubbs without its frontage, the inside gaping, exposed to day, is a sight from which Reverence averts her eyes. To turn from these lectures to one of his great books is like purification after sacrilege.

*The Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife.* Transcribed in full from the Originals in the British Museum. Introduced and annotated by Sydney C. Grier. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MACAULAY in his famous essay tells us that the love of Warren Hastings was of a most characteristic description:—

"Like his hatred, like his ambition, like all his passions, it was strong, but not impetuous; it was calm, deep, earnest, and patient of delay, unconquerable by time."

Macaulay's judgment was founded on Gleig's biography, which furnished the text for his essay. If he had read the letters of Warren Hastings to his wife, now in the British Museum, he would no doubt have formed a different opinion, though Macaulay was hardly by temperament a good judge of a great passion. Warren Hastings's admiration for his wife was unbounded, and his love certainly was not "calm" nor "patient of delay." When she was by his side nothing could come amiss to him: the care and fatigues of the day made no impression on his spirits. When she had left for England he wrote:—

"I miss you in every instant and incident of my life, and everything seems to wear a dead stillness around me; I come home as to a solitude."

In almost all the letters we find the same cry of despair at her absence, the same assurance of his unceasing love; they are not the love letters of a man to his wife, but the letters of a man who is not certain that his great love is entirely returned by his mistress. Macaulay, writing about Hastings's minutes and dispatches, says the style

"was in general forcible, pure, and polished, but it was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two occasions, even bombastic. Perhaps the fondness of Hastings for Persian literature may have tended to corrupt his taste."

In the letters before us the style is too often turgid, and on more than one occasion bombastic; but they were written only for the eyes of the woman he loved—and that love brightened the solitary and dark life of the statesman who, by his genius and daring, founded our Indian Empire—and they will be read with interest by generations of men and women.

With a mass of other papers relating to Warren Hastings, they were purchased by the British Museum in 1872 from the representatives of the late Rev. Thomas Winter, Rector of Daylesford, who had married a Miss Chapuset, niece and companion of Mrs. Hastings. In 1875 Dr. Richard Garnett, always anxious to assist the young student, called the attention of the present writer to the papers, and they were examined by him. Two years later Mr. Beveridge drew attention to them in *The Calcutta Review*; and Dr. Busted in 1888 printed a large number of them, with explanatory notes, in that most delightful Anglo-Indian classic, 'Echoes from Old Calcutta.' Dr. Busted made his selection with considerable care and judgment, and he omitted anything which would unnecessarily reveal the

sacred privacy of domestic life. Sydney Grier has now transcribed the letters in full. It is meet and right that a State paper should be printed word for word and letter for letter; but there are many passages in this private correspondence which were meant only for "her to whom they were addressed," and some regard should have been paid to the feelings and wishes of the dead. Hastings wrote: "I must not expose to writing the fond secrets of my breast, which should be sacredly reserved for you alone." What a man writes to his wife regarding the hope of posterity should certainly not be exposed to print.

The editor contributes first a general introduction; then an introduction to each series; and lastly an introduction to each several letter, which is often longer than the letter itself. Every allusion is explained, and every person named by Hastings in the correspondence has a separate biography. It would be difficult to praise too highly the immense research displayed, and the minute accuracy of the information supplied in the biographical and explanatory notes. They render the book one which every serious student of the history of British dominion in India must possess.

The introductions are not fore-notes to love letters, but ambitious historical commentaries on the events of Warren Hastings's life. They are, for the most part, the result of a conscientious study of secondary authorities rather than of the original sources of history, and the conclusions arrived at are not original. It is somewhat late in the day to announce with railing that Macaulay is not accurate. His errors have been exposed by writers of authority in grave and measured statements, and it is the irony of destiny that his illustrious schoolboy should now know that he is not a trustworthy authority. Every edition of his essay on Warren Hastings contains notes pointing out his errors and shortcomings, based on the original records, which have, after a century, been exhumed from the official archives. Macaulay did not enjoy the advantage which Sydney Grier possesses of the free use of these records. She states, with the petulance of superior knowledge, that Macaulay was "a popular journalist in a hurry," and describes the essay on Warren Hastings as "a piece of book-making as flagrant, if not as tedious, as the biography he professed to review." Macaulay's reviews were never written in a hurry; and he never chose his subject, as his letters show, without being prepared to give it careful and earnest treatment. He had resided five years in India, and he selected Clive as a theme because he had studied Orme's great work with a mind accustomed alike to historical research and political affairs. He selected Warren Hastings because he had studied James Mill (a most untrustworthy guide), and he had read with care 'The History of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-General of Bengal.' In his essay he develops the chief points of the impeachment, and he

makes use—with surpassing, but somewhat unscrupulous skill—of the speeches of Burke, Elliot, and Sheridan. He has given to their tirades a marvellous and deadly unity of purpose. The epithet “tedious” is the last which we should apply to the essay, and is absurdly inappropriate. As in Macaulay’s ‘Clive,’ the pictures of India glow like the Eastern life they represent; the dead are raised to life, and the narrative is full of vigour and movement.

The letters of Warren Hastings are divided into three series. The first comprises those written from Calcutta in 1780, and are endorsed by Mrs. Hastings, “Letters from my Excellent Husband when I was at Hugly and Chinsura.” In this series we have the well-known letter announcing the duel with Francis which is to be seen in a glass case in the British Museum. Letter 24 (p. 102) was, we think, very properly omitted by Dr. Busted.

The second series of letters are not the originals, but are thus endorsed in very faint pencil, in a lady’s writing (not that of Mrs. Hastings):—

“This paper contains a faithful copy of the Letters convey’d in Quills to Mrs. Hastings while Mr. H. was at Chunar. The originals are in Mrs. Hastings’ possession, together with the Quills in which they are envelop’d.”

The original letters and the quills are now in the possession of Miss Marian Winter, the daughter of the clergyman above mentioned. Every student of history knows that Pitt approved the demand for aid from Cheyt Sing, Rajah of Benares, and a fine for non-compliance; but he thought the fine too large, and on this miserable pretext he voted for the resolution which led to the impeachment. Hastings went to Benares to levy the fine, and as Cheyt Sing evaded payment, he most imprudently ordered him to be placed under arrest in his own house. Large bands of the Rajah’s soldiers came to his rescue; the house was surrounded; the unfortunate sepoys had not brought their ammunition, and they and their three officers were killed. Repeated warnings were sent to Hastings that his own quarters would be attacked that night, and at dark he and his small party of about thirty Englishmen proceeded to the fortress of Chunar, about thirty miles from Benares, which had a small garrison of the Company’s troops. Hastings wrote to his wife:—

“I am at Chunar and in perfect health. I entreat you to return to Calcutta. Be confident, my beloved, all is now well, and will be better. I have no fears but for you.”

At this time Mrs. Hastings was at Patna. When news of the Benares massacre reached that city, the European residents, remembering the awful slaughter of English men, women, and children which had occurred there only twenty years before, contemplated leaving the settlement. Mrs. Hastings persuaded them not to abandon their important post—a step which would, in all probability, have led to the destruction of the garrisons

higher up the river, and of Hastings and his companions. There is no record of what took place, but in a letter which Hastings dictated to the Court of Directors a short time before his death, asking their consideration for his wife when he was dead, he mentions the incident. The letter is worthy to rank with that written by his great opponent to a noble lord. He tells the Directors that his death would

“leave the dearest object of all my mortal concerns in a state of more than comparative indigence. This is not one to which she ought to be reduced, for she has been the virtual means of supporting the powers of life and action by which, in so long an interval (I think thirteen years), I was enabled to maintain those affairs in vigour, strength, credit, and respect; and in one instance especially, when she was in the city of Patna and I in a seat of danger, she proved the personal means of guarding one province of the Indian dominion from impending ruin by her own independent fortitude and presence of mind, varying with equal effect as every variation of event called upon her for fresh exertion.”

On another occasion his beloved Marian showed “her independent fortitude and presence of mind.” In the Introduction to the third series we have a letter from Hastings to his sister, relating how his wife came to him when he was smitten with a violent fever. He writes:—

“Mrs. H. has suppressed a Circumstance relating to my Sickness which in Justice and gratitude I must supply. She was at a Healthful spot at the Distance by Water, of 400 miles from Calcutta, having retired thither to avoid the Effects of the rainy Season, which have always proved hurtful to her at Calcutta.—Thence she set off suddenly and almost secretly in a little Boat which scarce served to conceal and shelter her, and in a tempestuous Season on a River which is almost equal to a sea. She attempted and performed the Voyage in less than three Days, having very narrowly escaped being wrecked in the Way.—She had been some Days preceding very ill. She arrived in perfect Health, and I can truly affirm that she brought it to me, and I am willing to attribute my Life as well as my Recovery to her, for from the Instant of her arrival my Fever left me for a period of almost a Week, and its Returns have been, as I have said, inconsiderable and diminishing since. She herself has been, and is, better than she has been for Years past.”

William Hodges, R.A., who accompanied Hastings in his Benares expedition, painted a picture of the scene which occurred near the “dreadful rocks of Colgong.”

The third series of letters relate to Mrs. Hastings’s voyage to England, and her husband’s own doings afterwards until he followed her. The only action in his lonely and stormy life concerning which a doubt ever seems to have crossed his mind was his resolve to part from her:—

“I think we have ill judged. The reflection has often for an instant occurred to me that we were wrong, but I constantly repressed it. I urged everything that could fix the resolution beyond the power of recall, and felt a conscious pride in the sacrifice I was preparing to make.”

The state of his wife’s health laid him under the stern necessity of sending her

to England; the state of India compelled him to remain at his post. “I will resign this thankless office,” said he,

“on the first favourable opportunity; but I will not be driven from it either by the folly of my subordinates or the injustice of my superiors. I have saved India, in spite of them all, from foreign conquest, neither will I quit my post until the internal affairs of this great country shall have been restored to something like order.”

On February 1st, 1785, Hastings attended for the last time a meeting of the Council over which he had presided for thirteen years, and after wishing his colleagues a warm farewell, and paying a handsome tribute of praise to those who had aided him in the heavy task of government, he surrendered the keys of office, and brought to a close his great administration. On February 8th he left the shores of India, after a service of thirty-five years, and there is ample proof of the honour and esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community. The letters to his wife show that, in spite of his dauntless courage and serene equanimity, he had his full share of the delicate sensibilities and wayward melancholy of the poetical temperament.

The illustrations are an important feature of the book. The portrait of Warren Hastings by Reynolds is merely the conventional eighteenth-century physiognomy. We do not care for the well-known portrait by Devis. It is the portrait by Lawrence, not given in this volume, which depicts the high and intellectual forehead and the mouth of inflexible decision. The picture of Mrs. Hastings by Zoffany does not do justice to her.

#### *The Principles of Religious Ceremonial.*

By W. H. Frere. “Oxford Library of Practical Theology.” (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is an excellent book in a very unequal series. Mr. Frere is one of the most learned of liturgiologists, and has already enriched our knowledge of the origins of the Prayer Book. In this work, which is avowedly written for the plain man, the principles that underlie all that is known as ritual are explained with a convincing clearness which leaves nothing to be desired; while the historical account, both of mediæval and Reformation developments, is accurate, erudite, and interesting.

In regard to this subject, the great difficulty is to induce the average person to see that it is of any importance at all. Misled by a false “spiritualism,” as dangerous in religion as what Hegel called the “false infinite” has been in philosophy, and influenced by the reaction against the exaggeration of externals, which in the later Middle Ages was the cloak for moral corruption, a large number of people continue to regard the discussion of ceremonial as at worst degrading, and at best superfluous. But Mr. Frere points out how unreasonable this is:—

“There are, in reality, no such things as

'mere externals.' Every external implies and has reference to something internal, and must be estimated accordingly. Ceremonial is an external because it is an expression of an inner reality; this reality is often of such a sort as to baffle expression by any other means. Reverence, for example, is more eloquently signified by the Publican's bowed head than in any other way. Irreverence, too, is equally plainly signified by an attitude or a gesture. No other method of expression could be so expressive."

It is, indeed, amazing that among a people who put on evening clothes for dinner, and dress even their telegraph messengers in uniform, there should be, as there undoubtedly are, numbers to whom the bare idea of a distinctive dress for the clergy, and still more for the greatest services, should appear not merely unnecessary, but also positively noxious. Nor can we escape ceremonial by disliking it. There is as much ceremonial in a Quakers' meeting as in a Roman church. To keep the hat on, to wear a particular costume, to use a special form of speech, is as much a matter of ceremonial, when these things are done in defiance of custom, as when they follow it. It may, indeed, be right or wise to defy the common use of men; but when this is done consistently another use is created, which becomes a ceremonial, and no amount of talk of the evils of ritualism can alter the fact. An old-fashioned Evangelical church, with its gowned verger, its cushioned pulpit and hassocked sanctuary, its clergy in full surplices, black scarves, and perhaps gown, has as much ceremonial as a modern "advanced" service. The question can be stated in a very simple form. As Mr. Frere puts it:—

"A task has to be done; then it must be done somehow. That 'somehow' may be good or bad; therefore prudence suggests that a method should be devised and laid down. Ceremonial has begun."

Ceremonial is, in fact, an inevitable incident in life under conditions of time and space. The only difference is between ceremonial based on a reasoned sense of the meaning of the action symbolized, and that which is the result of haphazard custom and caprice. As Mr. Frere says again:—

"How impossible it is even for the most Quaker-like of individualists to escape from ceremonial! He may dislike other people's ceremonial, and even be intolerant of it, but he is bound to have a ceremonial of his own."

And in another place he reflects on the undoubted fact that Englishmen are really rather fond of ceremonial, provided only that they choose it for themselves; e.g., the ceremonial of the various Friendly Societies on the days when, as country-folk say, the "feet" walks.

We think, however, that Mr. Frere might have laid a little more stress on the danger of such observance becoming excessive and occupying an altogether disproportionate place in religious life and worship, to the exclusion of the moral and intellectual aspects of religion. There are, surely, not wanting signs that some at least of those trained with the deep sense

of personal religion which the more sincere of Evangelicals undoubtedly possessed, were without certain of the characteristics of the less admirable members of the class known as "Ritualists." We should, for instance, think it doubtful whether such a man, say, as Mr. Mackonochie had done as much for the strengthening and widening of religious conception of life throughout the nation as Westcott, whose interest in ceremonial was but slight. We agree, in fact, with the general principles of Mr. Frere, but we think a little more should have been said as to the need of realizing that ceremonial, whether Protestant or Catholic, is of minor importance, as compared with the moral and spiritual purpose of worship. That these are to some persons obscured by an excess of ceremonial is an undeniable fact; while the undue amount of attention which changes in this direction always excite seems to us an evil which alone overbalances much of the good which ritual undoubtedly can effect. At the same time we are glad to have this book. The simple and somewhat bare style of ritual to which Englishmen were accustomed is due to the fact that the Reformation was essentially a middle-class movement, and expressed the ideals, the limitations, and the prejudices of the commercial classes. But now, when religion must be democratic or disappear, a method of worship suited to one order of things must vanish also; and the hyper-intellectual tone of Anglicanism must give way to something more moving and vivid, alike in preaching and ceremonial—unless, indeed, Anglicanism is to be left stranded on a backwater. The real source of the ritual struggle is class prejudice: the old-fashioned system was the possession of the few; Ritualism is one of the many attempts to adapt it to *nouvelles couches sociales*. Hence the exasperation of the classes, who were so obviously "elect" in the past.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Way of the Spirit.* By H. Rider Haggard. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. HAGGARD's literary temperament is essentially unrealistic. He is an idealist at heart, and his pictures are those of life as he would have it, or at least as he conceives it. Forsaking the field of mere adventure, he here upholds some of the ideals which he sees in modern life; and he makes his apology for stepping aside from the well-worn track of romance. Yet indubitably this novel demonstrates that the public is right that would drive him "back with stones and shoutings." For his novel is out of relation to real things—is, indeed, as much a piece of romantic adventure as his romances. His theme is that of sin and renunciation. A man, who in his youth has been led into flagrant offence by a beautiful woman, wins a name for himself, and marries a woman of the world with eyes only for his inheritance. By a treacherous trick he is shipped away to Egypt on special service on his wedding

day, and returns maimed and blinded, to be discarded by his nominal wife. He then sets up in the wilderness a sort of Platonic household with a strange Egyptian princess. Mr. Haggard's problem, as expressed by himself, is, Would Rupert Ullershaw be justified in breaking Western conventions with Mea? The answer that occurs to the average reader is that he would have broken them whether he was justified or not. But Mr. Haggard's solution is renunciation. This book is really a 'She' compassed with moral adventures rather than physical. It is vigorously and loosely written, but it is not instinct with life, except in the persons of a cynical peer, and his natural daughter, who is an excellent portrait of a cynical modern woman.

*For Life—and After.* By George R. Sims. (Chatto & Windus.)

WE find abundance of human sympathy, but little or no trace of the humour characteristic of "Dagonet," in 'For Life—and After': it is no spiritualistic treatise, as the title might imply, but a mild specimen of the detective story, evidently suggested by real incidents. Mr. Sims's faculty in portraying the lower classes is so well defined that there is a certain measure of interest in meeting characters such as the puppet-showman and his wife; but neither the poor lady whose life sentence is a miscarriage of justice nor her relatives are so convincing as the minor characters of a story which is not likely to aid the cause espoused or to add to Mr. Sims's reputation.

*Dick.* By G. F. Bradby. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

'DICK' is the narrative of a summer holiday spent by a very young Rugbeian on a visit to an old Rugbeian and his wife, who have taken a farmhouse on the Broads. From his entrance on the scene in a state of dejection—caused not by the death of the aunt with whom his previous holidays had been spent, but by a "leaving stodge" (we forbear to quote the menu) and a packet of cigarettes—to his exit "laden with gifts, chiefly eatables," this small person is the central figure on the stage, and dull would be the audience which did not find matter for mirth in his doings. Of these *gesta*, the best seems to us to be the "little bit of a quor'l with the Passon's boy" (as the old Norfolk gardener expresses it), which results in the latter's hurried return to the rectory with a badly damaged eye and his hair full of "most evil-smelling slime." The old gardener himself, who is also in command of the wherry, is drawn with no less humour than truth to life. Some wise and pregnant remarks on the subject of education are interspersed.

*Jack Derringer.* By Basil Lubbock. (John Murray.)

READERS of 'Round the Horn before the Mast' will look for a good sea-story when

they open this book, and they will not look in vain. 'Jack Derringer' lacks only the art of the finished craftsman to make of it a veritable epic of the sea. All the essential rudiments of the epic are there, and the tale fairly bristles with incident. Also, its atmosphere is one with which the author is saturated. He is master of the rude, brave, brutal life he depicts. But in construction the book fails somewhat. Also, when we come to the woman in the case—that most deadly pitfall for the inexperienced writer of adventurous fiction—the tale loses its fine quality, and from sheer lack of skill in characterization "peters out," as one of its best figures, the shanghaied cow-boy, would put it. In spite of this the book should be read; it is better worth reading than seven in ten of modern novels. Its picture of life in the forecabin of a Yankee "hell-ship," is real and convincing.

*Rebecca Mary.* By Annie Hamilton Donnell. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

'REBECCA MARY' might well be put on the same bookshelf as 'Lovey Mary' or 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.' But, though "raised" in the same school of fiction, Rebecca has a marked individuality and charm of her own; in fact, she has not been "born a Plummer" in vain. The Plummer family were, indeed, heavily weighted with character: it stiffened them and hemmed them in as though it were a coat of mail. How Rebecca Mary's childhood was troubled by this moral armour, how she accommodated herself to it, and how at last she and an aunt, not without pain, softened it into their own pattern, is told in a charming and pathetic manner. There may be an occasional sense of overstrain in the dialogues descriptive of the aunt's combats with duty, but as a whole the story is an admirable example of that American school of fiction which esteems simplicity in art as its highest achievement.

*Curayl.* By U. L. Silberrad. (Constable & Co.)

THIS cannot, in the common acceptance of the term, be called a "good story," because it has not the requirements—plentiful incident and growing excitement. There is at first a promise of such elements, but the promise is unfulfilled. Of mystery there is much; more than one mystery, indeed, permeates the substance of the story. The external mystery (as it may be called) is not quite satisfactorily solved. The solution of the inner mystery of human character in one of the principal people—a man—does not appear to have been even attempted. There is, no doubt, wisdom in this unsatisfying procedure. It leaves the person an interesting, almost a disquieting figure. The atmosphere of the story generally is also somewhat obscure and dreamlike. 'Curayl' is not like earlier novels by the same author. It has other qualities, no doubt, but the sense of humour and alertness of narrative

noticeable in those are not so apparent here.

*Giant Circumstance.* By John Oxenham. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THIS is a good story, and its central figure is a wholesome young fellow, with a will of his own, and tolerably sound principles behind it. He is a soldier, and we find him in the Soudan in the company of a young princeling, officially his superior officer, to whom he is playing dry-nurse on a little shooting expedition, meant to break the monotony of pursuing invisible and painfully elusive dervishes. The dervishes arrive when not expected, as is their wont, and the princeling is cut up by them, while the hero escapes. Naturally some one has to be blamed for this, and the hero is sent home in disgrace. As a result he loses a fickle sweetheart, and finally returns to his regiment, a marked man, who is consistently overlooked by sulky commanding officers, even when he performs prodigies of valour. The tale is full of amiable detail, and free from anything intense or closely wrought. Its style is workmanlike, and it makes few demands upon the reader's thinking powers. Such a story should prove popular, though it does not justify the inflated language of the publishers concerning it.

#### JAPANESE STUDIES.

*A Fantasy of Far Japan; or, Summer Dream Dialogues.* By Baron Suyematsu. (Constable & Co.)—We have of late reviewed so many books on Japan that a short notice of the present volume must suffice. The title is good, for the contents answer to it. It is in the main another instalment of the *laus Japonicæ*. This eulogy, not of Mukden, is principally contained in "dreamy" dialogues, enlivened by various stories more or less *ben trovato* at least, with a British duchess, who requires enlightenment upon "things Japanese." We cannot say that we find much that is new in the book, and we do find some things that are difficult of acceptance, such as the apologia for suicide, and the defence of torture. Nor has the author succeeded in persuading us that the Japanese are a modest people; there is no expression in Japanese with any such connotation. The duchess, we hope, was satisfied with the declaration that "the people generally move with the upper classes, and all the upper classes in Japan are in favour of Western modes of life and thought." There is, in fact, in Japan no hearty acceptance of Western civilization, which is felt to be more or less necessary, but exceedingly troublesome, as, in truth, it is, and long must be to the Japanese people, although it has given them a freedom of thought, speech, and action unknown before in any Oriental country.

*The Romance of the Milky Way, and other Studies and Stories.* By Lafcadio Hearn. (Same publishers.)—This posthumous book is full of prettinesses, much of the character and value of those admirably set forth in English in the author's former works, by far the best of which is the earliest—'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.' Mr. Hearn's Japan was largely an ideal or an idealized Dawnland and all lovers of good literature will regret the premature loss of the creator and de-

lineator of that charming country. But the ideal must not be taken to be the real Japan; though at not a few points the contact is close, the picture as a whole is not a true representation of the habit of life or thought of a people essentially prosaic in character, whose originality was cramped and overlaid by Sinicism in the eighth century, and has not until now had any real opportunity of displaying itself.

The first portion of the volume, dealing with the Chinese legend of the Herdman and Webster stars and their one yearly passage across the River of Heaven (Milky Way), on the seventh of the seventh month, to meet in loving union, and the last chapter, being a 'Letter from Japan' on the Russo-Japanese war as viewed from a Japanese standpoint, are the most interesting, though not a page is without its charm and beauty. Owing to Mr. Hearn's want of familiarity with the written language, he does not always seize the exact point (always difficult to seize) of the *tanka* (short lays) he translates. Thus on p. 30 both are wrongly rendered. The first should be—abbreviated—"Tis that, starting to cross the River of Heaven, my lord, whom I love, cometh. Shall I undo my girdle?" The second may be rendered, "Oh, will not my lord indeed this very night launch his boat on the rapids of sunbright heaven and embark in it and come to me?" not "everlasting Heaven," nor "my lord will doubtless deign to come." The word *hisakata* certainly does not mean "long-hard" (everlasting); its more probable signification is *hisashikata*, "quarter whence the sun darts his rays," i.e. the east; and the particle *ka* implies not the absence but the presence of a doubt, or rather in this case, anxiety. She hopes, even trusts, her lover will come, but in her eagerness to see him is not free from doubt. It is just these little touches—vague suggestions rather than definite statements—that lend to old Japanese poetry its singular, not easily appreciated charm.

The 'Letter from Japan' depicts the attitude of the Japanese during the war after a most graphic and interesting fashion. It is dated Tokyo, August 1st, 1904. At the outset of the war the Mikado bade his people not "to trouble themselves... about exterior events." The real meaning, of course, was that they were not to interfere with the Government—by criticism or otherwise. Mr. Hearn reads it as enjoining an impassive attitude, and adds that the order was obeyed to the letter. But he shows that this was by no means the case, though, indeed, the Japanese expression of emotion was not altogether a Western mode. They had extra newspaper issues—an epigram is quoted which we retranslate: "With every 'extra' of foes and friends the widows multiply"—runners ringing bells, photographers overwhelmed with work, and so forth. The flower-displays were arranged so as to symbolize or exhibit war scenes; coloured lithographs of the most sanguinary and startling character were issued by the million, representing the Russians as demons, and giving lurid exaggerations of battles that never took place, in order, according to Mr. Hearn, "to keep up the public courage and be pleasing to the gods." Almost every article that was capable of ornamentation was decorated with war subjects; even cakes and sweetmeats, shop windows, lanterns, &c., proclaimed prodigious Japanese victories. Hair-ornaments and women's dresses, such as frocks, petticoats, cloak-linings, were thus decorated with war pictures. Breast-pins were headed with battleships; towels had imprinted on them in blue and white all

sorts of fantastic naval victories—one showed a procession of fish before a surgeon's office, waiting to be relieved of bayonets, swords, &c., that had stuck in their throats. Silk wrappings similarly pictured were issued by the great house of Mitsui; even baby-dresses were covered with sea-fights, land-fights, explosions, and the like—a medley of "blood and fire, tints of morning haze and evening glow, noon-blue and starred night-purple, sea-grey and field-green."

The Russians were, of course, unmercifully caricatured; they were generously treated, but not on paper. One caricature we have seen represented Makaroff in the cold hell of Buddhism, where a number of demons presented clubs to him before proceeding to torment the fallen foe; above was a picture of a Buddhist priest leading to paradise a gallant Japanese officer, stepping from lotus leaf to lotus leaf across a wide watery expanse.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Letters of Richard Ford.* Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M.V.O. With Portraits and Illustrations. (John Murray.)—It is difficult to realize that the minute knowledge of Spain shown in Ford's delightful 'Handbook' was acquired in rather less than three years. He reached Seville in November, 1830, and returned to England in September, 1833. Between these dates he had ransacked the libraries of Seville and Madrid, shot over the Coto del Rey, driven through Don Quixote's country, succeeded Washington Irving as tenant at the Alhambra, and ridden over the length and breadth of the Peninsula. His letters, addressed mostly to Addington, then British Minister at Madrid, convey in piquant language his first impressions of "an original Peculiar People, potted for six centuries." To Ford, full of misgivings with respect to the Reform agitation in England, Spain seemed "the only place to be quiet in," and he had barely settled in Seville when he began to express his views on the political situation. "Everything appears to me to be in a state of profound repose, all dead and still," he writes to Addington with the confident assurance of a new-comer. It was an unlucky diagnosis, for within a month Torrijos headed the first attempt at a rising in Andalusia, and during the rest of Ford's stay the country was in a constant turmoil. However, it would be unfair to dwell on Ford's lack of political insight; he disarms criticism by his frank confession that he neither likes nor understands politics. His description of social life and customs in Seville is more interesting and characteristic:—

"They have condescended to quit their *braseros* and call on my wife, partly to see the strange monster they conceive her to be, and partly to show their laces, white gloves, and trinkets. They call about 2 o'clock, dressed out for a ball, with fans, and all their wardrobe on their back; visits interminable.....Then we return the visits, my wife in mantilla and white gloves, according to etiquette. What a contrast between these fine ladies at home and abroad! No Cinderella changes more rapidly. There they are, squatting over their *brasero*, unwashed, undressed, cold and shivering, and uncomfortable, wrapt up in a shawl in their great barnlike, unfurnished houses; a matted rush and a few chairs the inventory of their chattels."

This passage of pungent caricature is amusing to English readers, but Spaniards have always resented Ford's humorous extravagances, and are not likely to appreciate his references to "those brutes the natives," or to the Spanish doctors who

recommended "asses' milk, having a congenial feeling for that animal." There is something comic in Ford's surprise and dismay on learning that Addington disapproved of similar sallies in the first (suppressed) edition of the 'Handbook'; he had commented no less freely on the English officers from Gibraltar, and, being himself tolerably indifferent to criticism, could never be made to understand that the victims of his sarcasm were less case-hardened. Still, he really liked all Spaniards—with the exception of the Catalans—and he knew and understood them as few foreigners have ever done. He always writes of Spain with a fine, contagious gaiety, and in these familiar, confidential letters he recounts his adventures with an added note of picaresque glee.

Mr. Prothero's connecting narrative is skilful and clear, but he follows the 'Handbook' too closely when he says that Alva retired to Abadia with his secretary Lope de Vega. This clearly refers to the famous soldier who died in 1583; it was not till 1590 that Lope de Vega entered the household of Alva's grandson, the fifth duke. Calomarde's reply to the Infanta Carlota when she boxed his ears—"White hands, madam, can never dishonour"—needs explanation. So far from proving that he was "utterly cowed" (p. 98), the phrase shows that he kept his wits about him sufficiently to give his retort a polite literary flavour: "Manos blancas no ofenden" is the title of a well-known play by Calderon. Mr. Prothero accepts the usual version of Torrijos's capture by González Moreno (pp. 72-3); the truth seems to be that the local smugglers supplied Torrijos with false information as to the number of his partisans in the neighbourhood of Málaga, betrayed him to the authorities, secured the concentration of all available forces at the spot where the insurgent general had arranged to disembark, and were thus enabled to land their cargoes further down the coast without any interference. The affair was long talked of as the biggest smuggling coup ever made.

Ford's statement that he could never spell either his own or any other language may possibly account for some eccentric Spanish forms in the text of his letters: *sa* (pp. 38 and 39), *majoral* (pp. 35, 45, and 49), *ocharo* (p. 42), *major duomo* (pp. 47 and 140), *pezeta* (p. 50), and *confianse* (p. 95). These and other obvious slips should be corrected if the book is reprinted.

*The Miracles of Our Lady.* By Evelyn Underhill. (Heinemann.)—In these pages Miss Underhill attempts, with much success, to reintroduce to English readers a cycle of old sacred tales in which their ancestors took much delight. The Mary-legends, or 'Miracles of Our Lady,' form a group of religious romances, the connecting link being that the Virgin Mary supplies in each of them the supernatural element. Their number is surprisingly large; the Bollandist hagiographers record upwards of four hundred examples, many of which are, however, variants of the same theme. Miss Underhill has made a good selection, with much diligence, of some of the happiest and quaintest of what she terms "the fairy-tales of mediæval Catholicism." It is obvious that the compiler is not of the Roman obedience; nevertheless there is not an offensively Protestant phrase in the introduction, or elsewhere in these charmingly printed and pleasantly written pages. The incidents selected vary in character from the crudely sensational to the depths of mystical devotion; and they extend in time from the fourth to the fifteenth

century. Some of them have a distinctly Oriental flavour, whilst others are as evidently Northern European in their origin. Each story, as paraphrased by the author, has a sweetness and charm of its own, no matter what the theme, except the one entitled 'Gaude Maria,' which in these days might well have been omitted. It tells of the supposed stealthy murder of a little chorister boy by wicked Jews; but his split skull was patched up by the Blessed Virgin. The tale thus ends: "And the townsfolk did take many Jews because of it, and some were burned and some baptized."

No period during the British connexion with India has produced more distinguished soldiers and administrators than that which followed the first Sikh war in 1846, and the annexation of the Punjab on March 30th, 1849. The demand for officers was no doubt great, for the provinces ruled by the Sikhs were extensive and their inhabitants were turbulent republicans; but the supply was met from every Presidency where suitable men could be found. The nucleus naturally consisted of the Governor-General's Agent and his assistants, who carried on current work; but new men had to be found and trained, their selection to a great extent being in the Agent's hands. Thus Sir Henry Lawrence, who succeeded Major Broadfoot as Agent, had as assistants, among others, Vans Agnew of the Civil Service, killed at Multan; Lake of the Engineers, and Cust of the Civil Service. Their numbers were augmented as time passed, and the names of Herbert Edwardes, Joe Lumsden, John Nicholson, Neville Chamberlain, and Hodson attest the quality of those chosen. Many other names might be added, and among them, well worthy of a place, is that of Henry Daly, whose story is told by his son, Major H. Daly, in *Memoirs of General Sir Henry Dermot Daly, G.C.B., C.I.E.* (John Murray). Daly began his military career as a Bombay officer, and early in life was fortunate in securing the goodwill of Sir Charles Napier. At the siege of Multan he met Robert Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala; and again his intelligence and courage made a favourable impression. He was present at the battle of Gujrat, and gives an interesting description of the laying down of their arms by the Sikhs; soon after (May, 1849) he was nominated to raise and command the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Punjab Irregular Force. Thus began his connexion with that body; it was continued by the command of the Guides, whose march to Delhi and conduct during the siege are justly renowned; and it ended at the close of the campaign. His later service was in Central India, where he became Agent to the Governor-General.

The story is told largely by selections from Daly's diaries, connecting links being supplied by the author, whose work is on the whole well done. There is great interest in these selections, for they contain the views of a clear-headed man on many scenes and actors. Some of the strictures passed and judgments recorded are severe and not entirely correct; indeed, some of them were modified as Daly became better acquainted with the persons concerned; yet all are of interest, and have, as the author explains, been allowed to stand as examples of the feeling of the hour. There are several slips or misprints: p. 49, the chief engineer was Cheape, not Cheyne; p. 85, foot-note, Walker's initials were J. T.; p. 166, line 2, transposition of letters is required; p. 169, last line but one, "Stake" for "Strike"; p. 273, and index, Clerke for Clerk. Some of these slips may be trans-

criptions from diaries, but they might have been corrected.

Appendix C contains a lecture on the Punjab Frontier Force, given by Sir H. Daly at the Royal United Service Institution. The illustrations, too, deserve mention; among the best are two of Lucknow, Bhopal from the Old Fort, and Bathing Ghats, Ujjain; the artist's name might with advantage have been mentioned.

MM. PLON-NOURRIT & C<sup>ie</sup>. publish a new book by one of the Margueritte brothers, so often associated in joint work. In *Les Pas sur le Sable*—of which the secondary title is the same as that of Renan's still more beautiful volume, 'Souvenirs d'Enfance'—M. Paul Margueritte relates in touching fashion the life of his father, the great cavalry general, and of his grandparents, while he himself was a child in Algeria. The grandfather was a peasant from Lorraine, who joined the military constabulary in France, and was transferred to that of Algeria in the early days of the French conquest. When the elder Margueritte became a sergeant, his son, the future general, tried to enlist, but was rejected as too young. He was, however, taken as an interpreter into the coloured constabulary, from which he went as a volunteer to the Chasseurs d'Afrique, rising in a month to be a corporal, and in two months to be a sergeant like his father. In a very few years he had become a captain, and one of the desert centres, known as "Cercles," was handed over to his administration. His wife came from a similar family of colonial adventurers; and the whole story is one of careers almost as amazing as those of the Republic and First Empire. At the age of thirty-seven the peasant ranker had become a lieutenant-colonel, exercising over a large territory "the authority of a pro-consul." Mexico offered him the field in which he rose to higher station, and the famous charge of Sedan the death which of all others Margueritte would have chosen. The three generations of his family are comparable with those of almost any race, and the style in which the grandson has described his father and his grandparents is peculiarly fitting. In one place the author ascribes to Gulliver rather than to "Robinson" astonishment at seeing the imprint of a naked foot upon the sand; but the mistake is so natural that many a reader will pass it over.

A *Memoir of Jane Austen*, by her nephew J. E. Austen Leigh, who included 'Lady Susan,' and fragments of two other unfinished tales by Miss Austen, has long been eagerly read as the only trustworthy record of her. Now Messrs. Macmillan have added it to their delightful "Eversley Series," and a multitude of readers will get welcome glimpses of a favourite author. Her short life, so far as it is known, pleasingly corroborates one's expectations.

THE same firm have just published a neat edition in one volume of *The Ingoldsby Legends* with twenty illustrations by Cruikshank, Leech, and Barham.

MESSRS. METHUEN send us seven new volumes of their "Standard Library," a series which at its best is wonderful for its value and cheapness. Most of the introductions are models of what such things should be, e.g., Mr. Lang's on *Burns's Poems*, Canon Bigg's on Law's famous book *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life*, and Mr. Ernest Barker's on Sydenham and Taylor's translation of Plato's *Republic*, as revised by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse. A "Bibliography of some English Books on Plato and 'The Republic'" is added, and Mr. Barker gives some idea of Plato's life and work, of the

scheme of the 'Republic' and its use as a comment on education to-day. This is just what the reader, we imagine, wants; he does not want a combative discussion of somebody else's views on the author, or clever things which presuppose acquaintance with the subject. Mr. Lucas introduces *Cranford* with happy ease, and we fully endorse the high place he gives to that delightful idyll. We are glad to have a translation of *The Little Flowers of St. Francis* from the accomplished pen of Mr. William Heywood, but we do not care for Mr. Langton Douglas's introduction, which talks about "intellectual snobism," and "the pose and manner of the clever undergraduate." We should prefer a little more history and judgment concerning the subject to this scolding. Mr. Sidney Lee's note on Southey's *Life of Nelson* is brief, but adequate. The same may be said of his introduction to More's *Utopia and Poems*. The latter are quaint and will be new to many. It is clear that More was not born a poet, but he hits on some of the strangely effective phrase which was the gift of his time.

MR. J. R. TUTIN, of Hull, has published in *The Orinda Booklets* (Extra Series) poems in the orthography of the original editions by Katherine Philips, Robert Heath, Henry Reynolds, and Thomas Flatman. It is a spirited attempt to revive the lesser names of the seventeenth century which deserves success, as the little paper books are decidedly cheap. He has sent us also the first four numbers of his series of *Pembroke Booklets* in large paper. The edition is limited and attractive in form, being neatly bound and devoid of those abbreviated margins often associated with reprints. We have here verse little known even to the professional student of English, and much of it choice. Sidney, Suckling, Breton, and Traherne have their *longueurs*, but they contain beauties well worth looking for.

*Crockford's Clerical Directory* for 1906 (Horace Cox) is now out, and wins our warm admiration. We regret, however, to find that the introductory matter after the Preface is interspersed with advertisements. The Preface itself is interesting as usual, and a valuable comment on vexed questions of the day, though it includes some evidently biased matter. The directories which form the main portion of the volume are simply wonderful for their wealth of detail and accuracy. We have thoroughly tested several cases without finding any flaw. The editor is to be congratulated on work which must have entailed the greatest care and patience. 'Crockford' has 2,176 pages, and the strong, distinct type in which each clergyman's name is printed makes it easy to find at once.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

###### Theology.

- Broise (R. M. de la), St. Mary the Virgin, 3/  
Gale (F. H.), the Story of Protestantism, 6/  
Inge (W. R.), Studies of English Mystics, 6/  
Job in the Revised Version, edited by S. R. Driver, 2/6 net.  
Raven (J. H.), Old Testament Introduction, General and Special, 6/  
Sinclair (Ven. W. M.), Unto You Young Men; Unto You Young Men, 2/6 net each.  
Soul's Wayfaring (A.), by Z., 3/6  
Stevenson (M.), The Spiritual Teaching of Longfellow, 2/6  
Van Dyke (H.), Manhood, Faith, and Courage, 5/  
Wagner (C.), Courage, 1/  
Watkinson (W. L.), The Ashes of Roses, and other Bible Studies, 3/6  
Westminster Lectures: The Witness of the Gospels; The Existence of God, 6d. each.  
Wolsey-Lewis (M.), The Sevenfold Gifts, 2/6 net.  
*Law.*  
Law List, 1906, 12mo, 10/6 net.  
Loage (R. W.), Roman Private Law, 10/  
Newman (J. C. H.), Notes on Military Law, 2/6 net.

Underhill (A.), Principles of the Law of Partnership, Second Edition.  
Williams (T. C.), A Treatise on the Law of Vendor and Purchaser of Real Estate, 2 vols., 45/; Vol. II., 15/

###### Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Cathedrals of England and Wales, Part I., 7d. net.  
Graves (A.), Royal Academy of Arts: Vol. V. Lawrence to Nye.  
Harris (J. R.), The Cult of the Heavenly Twins, 6/  
Historic Dress, 1807 to 1800, Introduction by E. McClellan, illustrated by S. B. Steel, 42/  
Hocking (W. J.), Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies, and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint, Vol. I., 10/  
Isherwood (G.), Monumental Brasses in the Bedfordshire Churches, 3/6  
Modern Home: a Book of British Domestic Architecture for Moderate Incomes, Text by W. H. Bidlake, edited by W. S. Sparrow, 5/  
Muther (R.), Francisco de Goya, 1/6 net.  
Phillimore (W. P. W.), The Law and Practice of Grants of Arms, and Registration of Pedigrees, 1/  
Rembrandt: a Memorial, Part II., 2/6 net.  
Singer (H. W.), Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1/6 net.

###### Poetry and Drama.

- Carman (B.), The Poetry of Life, 6/  
Cent Meilleurs Poèmes (Lyriques), Second Edition, 6d. net.  
Durand (Sir E.), Cyrus the Great King: an Historical Romance, 10/6 net.  
Fanshawe (R.), Corydon: an Elegy in Memory of Matthew Arnold and Oxford, 4/6 net.  
Gay (J.), The Beggar's Opera, Edited by G. H. McLeod, 7/6 net.  
Granville (C.), Broken Lights.  
Holden (E. M.), Argemone, 9d. net.  
Ingoldsby Legends, illustrated, 7/6  
Lounsbury (G. C.), Love's Testament: a Sonnet, 3/6 net.  
Mac Cathmhail (S.), The Rushlight, 1/6 net.  
Musée Library: Chatterton's Poetical Works, 2 vols.; *Lyra Germanica*, translated by C. Winkworth; Arthur Hugh Clough, with a Memoir by F. T. Palgrave; Poems by Jean Ingelow, 1/ net each.  
Subbarau (R. V.), Othello Unveiled, 20/  
Winchester (L.), Song and other Verse.

###### Music.

- Church Times, Vol. I. No. 2.  
*Bibliography.*  
Blumhardt (J. F.), Catalogue of the Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Pushtu, and Sindhi MSS. in the British Museum, 20/  
Ferguson (J.), Bibliotheca Chemica: Catalogue of the Collection of James Young, 2 vols.

###### Political Economy.

- Churchill (W. S.), For Free Trade, 1/  
*History and Biography.*

- Atlay (J. B.), The Victorian Chancellors, Vol. I., 14/  
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Bridges (J. A.), Reminiscences of a Country Politician, 8/6 net.  
Calendar of Patent Rolls in the Public Record Office, Henry III., A.D. 1232-47.  
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*Geography and Travel.*

- Aubin (E.), Morocco of To-day, 6/  
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Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1906, 7/6  
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- McMurry (C. A.), Special Method in Primary Reading and Oral Work, with Stories, 2/6 net.  
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*Philology.*

- Arssu (D. C. H. Y.), Technological Dictionary, English, Spanish, German, and French, 10/6 net.  
Boyer (P.) and Speranski (N.), Russian Reader, adapted by S. N. Harper, 13/6  
Kellum (M. D.), The Language of the Northumbrian Gloss to the Gospel of St. Luke, 3/  
New English Dictionary, Matter—Mesmalty, by H. Bradley, 5/  
*School Books.*

- English Historians, with an Introduction by A. J. Grant, 2/6  
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Jack's Language Series: French by the Direct Method—Grammaire Française en Français, 10d.; Part IV., Livre d'Exercices, 2/

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## Science.

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*Investigation*, 2/.  
Fairman (J. F.), *Standard Telephone Wiring*, 4/6 net.  
Fauna of British India: *Rhynchota*, Vol. III., by W. L.  
Distant.  
Institution of Gas Engineers' *Transactions*, 1905, 10/6 net.  
Kidder (F. E.), *Building Construction and Superintendence*:  
Part 3, *Trussed Roofs and Roof Trusses*, Section I., 15/  
National Physical Laboratory, Report for 1905.  
Poole (C. P.), *The Wiring Handbook*, 4/6 net.  
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5/ net.  
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*other Frequencies*, 12/6 net.  
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Essays from the Spectator, collected by W. A. L. Bettany,  
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Rowntree (J.) and Sherwell (A.), *The Taxation of the*  
*Liquor Trade*, Vol. I.  
Royal Society of St. George, *Annual Report and Year-Book*,  
1905.  
Schloesser (H. H.), *The Fallen Temple*, 2/6 net.  
Troploe (A.), *The Small House at Allington*, 2 vols.,  
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Vaughan (J.), *The Wild Flowers of Selborne*, and other  
Papers, 5/ net.  
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Strzygowski (J.), *Die Miniaturen des serbischen Psalters*  
*der Staatsbibliothek in München*, 42m.

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*teristik des deutschen Sonetts*, 4m.  
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Jankelevitch (S.), *Nature et Société*, 2fr. 50.

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Vol. II., 12fr.  
Cappelli (A.), *Cronologia e Calendario Perpetuo*, 6l. 50.  
Gaulot (P.), *L'Expédition du Mexique, 1861-7*, 7fr. 50.  
Inama (V.), *Antichità Greche Pubbliche, Sacre, e Private*,  
2l. 50.  
Meister (A.), *Grundriss der Geschichtswissenschaft: de-*  
*utsche Geschichte des Mittelalters*, Vol. I. Part I.,  
6m.  
Sorel (G.), *Le Système Historique de Renan: Part III.*  
*Renan Historien du Christianisme*, 3fr.  
Tchernoff (I.), *Le Parti Républicain au Coup d'État et sous*  
*le Second Empire*, 8fr.

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*Trois Mois au Kouang-Si*, 3fr. 50.

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*Langue Russe*, 10fr.  
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*gascar*, 12fr.  
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Veltin (C.), *Praktische Sushell-Grammatik nebst Wörter-*  
*verzeichnis*, zweite Auflage, 4m.

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Tharaud (J. et J.), *Dingley, l'Illustré Ecivain*, 3fr.  
Willy, *Suzette veut me lâcher l...*, 3fr. 50.

\*All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday  
Morning will be included in this List unless previously  
noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when  
sending Books.

## NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

THE Lent term passed as other Lent terms pass: it was long, it was cold, it was wet, and we were all glad when it was over. We have for the most part forgotten that it began with a most unusual thing—a contested Parliamentary election. The disappearance of Sir John Gorst from the House of Commons as University representative does not make much difference to Cambridge. His abilities were admired here, and his independence was respected; some thought he had had hard treatment from his party and others voted for him because they were more in sympathy with his views than with those of his opponents. In Dr. S. H. Butcher we have almost the *alter ego* of Sir Richard Jebb, whilst Mr. Rawlinson's career at the bar seems as bright as Sir John Gorst's was in his early days. The election was in itself a lame affair, enlivened by an attempt to get the Prime Minister's vote disallowed; and by the Master of St. John's spirited defence of Sir John Gorst, which reminded one of earlier days, when every Johnian felt bound to vote in the interests of his college.

The election to the Greek Professorship was popular. There were five prelections, by Dr. Henry Jackson, Prof. Ridgeway, Dr. Headlam, Dr. Verrall, and Dr. Adam: will the field be as good when Greek is relegated to an educational back seat? It is remarkable, however, that, sound as all the candidates are as scholars, they primarily represented philosophy, archæology, literature, and criticism. Not one of the candidates but would have been a worthy and valuable occupant of the chair and a gain to classical studies. The long service and immense popularity of Dr. Jackson ultimately told in his favour. Whether his philosophic "heresies," as he himself describes them, will become the orthodoxy of the future, time alone can show; but he has unquestionably been a great influence in Cambridge, and is respected and liked even by his opponents, being too strenuous a character not to make opposition. He was third Classic in the year Jebb was senior; but there is a wider gap between the late professor and his successor than that singularly modest and capable scholar, the Rev. C. E. Graves, of St. John's, who parted them in the Tripos, can fill.

The Mastership of Corpus Christi has been vacated and filled up this term. In Dr. Perowne a fast-vanishing type, that of the polished Evangelical divine, was exemplified. Suave and courteous, scholarly and hospitable, he calmly refused to acknowledge that he lived in a changing world. *E pur si muove*, and his college had ceased in a measure to attract many undergraduates.

The choice of the Fellows has fallen upon one of their number, and in Col. Robert Townley Caldwell they have secured a Master who is likely to make the college go up in numbers. "The gallant and learned the Master"—for this we presume will be his official designation when a member of his college occupies the University pulpit—is one of the most versatile of men. He has commanded a militia regiment in Scotland, travelled far and wide, lectured in mathematics, spoken in divers tongues; he knows every one, and everybody likes him. As P.G.M.Camb. no mystery is hidden from him. His sister Mrs. Colvin Hutchinson will make the most charming of hostesses at Corpus Lodge. In a word, all Cambridge is pleased at his election, including the undergraduates of his college, who held an informal election and voted him Master with unanimity.

The Bishop of Ely has not left Queen's Lodge, but must do so soon, and nobody has an idea on whom the choice of the society will fall. Unfortunately, the poverty of the college necessitates that a man of means should occupy its delightful Lodge, or they would not have far to seek. Even then their troubles might not wholly cease, as another Prime Minister might dangle a mitre and catch a third successive Resident of Queens'.

So *bos locutus est*; the much non-placeted Studies Syndicate has submitted another plan, and there are wicked men who say that its voice was not exactly bovine on this occasion. Six members abstained from signing the report who can scarcely be described as University Conservatives. The Masters of Caius and Emmanuel and the Tutors of Clare and Emmanuel, Mr. Bateson of St. John's, and Mr. Hardy, one of the most rising pure mathematicians in Trinity, have abstained from approving the report. The majority are supported by Dr. Butcher (whose acquaintance with the University he now worthily represents in Parliament is scarcely recent enough to enable him to judge of the practical bearing of a question like the present) and the Bishop of Ely. The rest are the regular official Liberals, who find it hard to believe that the Senate will dare to refuse their mess a second time if the flavouring is slightly altered.

The report itself may be described as insidious and verbose. It promises to deal with the question of the Previous Examination at a future time and make suggestions for a new general examination. The policy is to be one of divagation. Two new degrees—virtually a B.Litt. for those who know Greek and a B.ilit. for those who do not—are to be created, and those who do not wish to see Greek retained as compulsory for men who do not take science are bidden to wait, as "there is a good time coming." A dark hint is thrown out that at some future time the Syndicate may make compulsory attendance at college and university lectures part of the curriculum for a "poll" degree. Whether the college authorities will appreciate this is questionable, and it would be going back upon an almost fundamental principle of Cambridge life, that the examination, and not the preparation, is the test for a degree.

Centenaries are too numerous to attract much attention, but that of Pitt, which was duly celebrated at Pembroke, is worthy of mention. The guests were presented with copies of the famous letter of Chatham to the Master entering his distinguished son at the college, and were privileged to hear a remarkable extemporary oration from the venerable Master of Trinity, who in a forty minutes' speech showed such a fund of knowledge that, like Lord Clive on a famous occasion, he must have marvelled at his own moderation in saying so little. One of the popular fictions in which we are ever prone to indulge is that the really great men who have been at such and such a college have been produced by it. As a rule, chance has brought them to the University, and its influence has been but small over their development. But this can hardly be said of Pembroke, at which Pitt stayed for a considerable time, and where his talents were fostered and developed. The pride the college has in its great son is in this case perfectly legitimate.

The science which in our youth was made the handmaid of theology used to teach that every creature served some useful and beneficent purpose, or it would never have been called into existence. There is a body in Cambridge which cannot be said now to

serve any useful purpose, and one is driven to suppose that any advantages it possessed belong to a forgotten past. It is called the Cam Conservancy, and to be a Conservator is to rise to the highest honour the University can bestow. Ripe experience, age, and a college headship are mere preliminary steps to this great dignity, and, having attained it, a man may well sing "Nunc dimittis"—and remain. There is believed to have been a time when the banks of the Cam resounded with the tread of horses and the profanity of the bargeman, as the merchandise of the East was brought into the town up the sluggish river. Tolls poured in apace; and town and gown looked with gratitude to the Conservators as the guardians of their well-being. Now, however, save two steam barges from Lynn, there is no traffic by river to Cambridge, and the Conservators' occupation is gone. Their scanty funds go to pay salaries and wages to officials whose duties are, to say the least, indeterminate. In the meantime the river is rapidly silting up, despite the fact that a fine dredger lies idle at Waterbeach.

The pages of *The Cambridge Review* have been enlivened by a dispute between Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Prof. Ridgeway, whose book on the 'Horse' had been somewhat rudely handled in *The Nineteenth Century* by the first-named gentleman. The Professor answered the critique of his theories in *The Cambridge Review*, and Mr. Blunt retorted in an open letter. His answer provoked a scathing reply, and there the matter rests. Cambridge enjoys the spectacle of a professor who fears neither to enunciate principles nor to maintain them—of whom it may be said, in the words of the French burlesque, "Cet animal est très méchant: quand on l'attaque, il se défend." J.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY, 1903-4.

THE handsome volume which contains the first *Proceedings* of the British Academy will be read with interest, not unmixed with curiosity, by many who are versed in the several branches of learning which the Academy has taken under its protection. It was perhaps inevitable that this first number should contain an official narrative of the circumstances which led to the foundation of the Academy, and a 'Brief Account' of the same is duly prefixed to these *Proceedings*. From this we learn that "the representatives of the chief European and American Academies," assembled at Wiesbaden in 1899, whilst apparently satisfied with the status of the Royal Society as the representative of British science, were desirous of associating only with an institution "competent" to represent historical, philosophical, and philological studies as pursued in the United Kingdom, and "urgently demanded" that "immediate efforts should be made to secure the due corporate representation of these branches of study" in this country. From this sentence of the learned inquisitors of Belgrade, Bucharest, and Caracass it would seem that there was no appeal. Accordingly the chief British culprits, though themselves already actual or potential Fellows of several very "competent" corporations representing the studies in question, hastened to comply with this imperious demand by "resolving" at a special meeting of their own number to form a new society "on conditions which will satisfy" the foreign academies. These deliberations led to the incorporation of the British Academy of Learning in 1902.

But apart from these revelations of the occasional littleness of great minds, which we regret to find recorded in this permanent form, there could scarcely have been two opinions as to the desirability or usefulness of the joint representation of the studies referred to, in the interests of native scholarship alone. If the further purpose of facilitating the exchange of ideas and promoting international co-operation in learned undertakings could be attained by this simple expedient, the plan would appear all the more praiseworthy. We might even be tempted to regret that the ideal of the promoters of the new society could not be realized by the creation of an Imperial Academy of Sciences. This, however, would have entailed a sacrifice of prestige on the part of the Royal Society which that ancient corporation could scarcely have been expected to make. It is not quite clear whether the existing learned societies connected with these "literary sciences," were directly consulted; but in any case they seem to have shown very little interest in the subject. This is certainly a matter for regret. Indeed, it was pointed out at the time in a *Quarterly Review* article that "one of the most obvious and certainly the most English way of organizing the learned societies of London would be that each should appoint certain delegates, who should meet in order to establish a central bureau." The writer, however, reluctantly concluded that this procedure would be impracticable, and the mere suggestion of the alternative seems to have been promptly rejected at the preliminary meeting of the promoters of a British Academy. And thus, at the cost of some unnecessary friction and mystification, the Academy has been fairly launched on its career.

In his eloquent and inspiring address its first President vindicates the inception of the Academy and expounds its policy. Without implying any reflection on the activity of existing societies, the peculiar function of the Academy, we are told, will be to give individual workers "the solidarity which they need." This means, we find, the encouragement and organization of research, notoriously neglected in this country by the Government, and fitfully pursued by learned bodies and individual scholars. The several spheres of literary science in which the influence of the Academy will be felt are then enumerated. There can be little doubt that such an influential body could do real service in the formation of public opinion on scientific lines. It does not, however, appear, from this address, that the proposals which the Academy is prepared to make amount, as yet, to more than a very gracious and intelligent appreciation of the modern research which may come within the view of its several sections.

Thus, under the head of Philology, we read that Dr. Murray and his assistants have "relieved us of the serious task, well worthy of the energies of a British Academy," &c.; that Prof. Joseph Wright is engaged on a stupendous collection of folk-speech which, it is hoped, will "find an honoured place among the publications of the Academy"; that "the work of editing English texts should be encouraged by us"; and that "we should supplement and aid the excellent work of the Early English Text Society." Again, we learn that it will be the duty of the Academy to "take its full share in the work of Celtic research." In Oriental studies

"no one is satisfied with the present condition of things.....It will be our duty to see that justice is done," &c.

Again:—

"The International Association of Academies has determined to publish an Encyclopedia of Islam, &c.....We cannot but regret that the foundation of our Academy, after these proposals were first entertained, does not permit us to claim the initiative....."

Under the head of History the programme of the Academy is vague and indefinite. This is, perhaps, to be regretted, inasmuch as the requirements of historical study are placed in the forefront of the movement for the incorporation of the Academy, although this prominence is in curious contrast to the very inadequate representation of English historical study in the published list of Academicians.

Economic and legal studies, we are informed, "will receive" from the associated Academies "the precise facts which they require." In the "domain of Law" our own Academy "will be able to co-ordinate individual efforts" to compare the legal enactments of one hundred English-speaking legislatures, a task which naturally "transcends the power of any individual." The "scientific treatment of law," which "has been too long neglected," will next be taken in hand, and "it will be our privilege to give encouragement to those who are striving to place" this study on a proper footing. We are not told precisely by what means these "undoubtedly desirable results" will be brought about. We are reminded, it is true, that "when the State desires to obtain information, the Academy will be able to collect such information or to indicate the channels through which it should be obtained." It is, however, at least equally possible that the State will prefer to rely upon its own official advisers in these matters, and also in those relating to the question, "What form of expenditure will lead to efficiency of research?" in the rather improbable event of such expenditure being sanctioned. We trust that the President of the British Academy is on surer ground when he naively suggests that this body may "also stimulate private benefactors" and "protect them against indiscreet attempts to divert their benevolence to other objects."

In the concluding paragraphs of the Presidential Address we are very properly reminded of the necessity of recognizing "the intellectual activity of the various parts of the Empire." This is, indeed, a matter worthy of the closest attention, and, although no reference to the subject appears in these *Proceedings*, it is to be hoped that the influence of the Academy will be exerted to induce the Governments of the Australian and South African colonies to reconsider their determination to discontinue the very valuable researches which have been carried on by colonial historiographers during the last twenty years, especially as the usefulness of this work will be much enhanced in connexion with the new Chair of Colonial History at Oxford.

The very important and extensive programme announced in the Presidential Address delivered at the close of the first session of the Academy in 1903 must not be too closely compared with the performances recorded in the Report made to the Fellows a year later. The explanation of this apparent inactivity is to be found in the fact that the past session "has called forth our energies and tested our strength to a degree that might have caused anxiety" to an older institution. The allusion is to "the duties which fell upon the Academy" in connexion with the visit to London, in the summer of 1904, of the International Association of Academies, which, "had not the Academy been called into existence,

would have fared as a stranger in a strange land, with none to show it hospitality and no congenial welcome." For, although the Academy has no local habitation of its own, nor any visible means of dispensing hospitality, and although the foreign Academicians were ostensibly entertained by the University of London, the Royal Society, and other learned bodies, it would apparently have been contrary to foreign etiquette to have accepted this promiscuous hospitality without the intervention of an academic master of the ceremonies. But, however gratifying the social success which the Academy achieved on this memorable occasion, we must infer that it was gained at the expense of the active prosecution of many of its literary projects. Thus we read in this Report for 1904 that "it is to be hoped that the Academy will be able to do its duty in promoting some of the great international enterprises in which the Empire is eminently interested." Moreover, there is a note of warning in the exhortation that the Academy may be "more fully equipped than we are now to meet our responsibilities." But, as we have pointed out before, considerable allowance has evidently to be made for the social distractions and administrative difficulties that are perhaps to be regarded as infantile complaints to which this "youngest of the Academies" was inevitably subject. A similar excuse might be, and has been, made for any shortcomings in respect of the "Papers and Publications" of the Academy. Six papers, it would seem, were read during the year 1903, and nine more in 1904; but of these four of the most important are represented only by brief summaries. Of the rest, though all are scholarly and some are also suggestive, not more than two or three can claim to be regarded as permanent records of research; whilst the excellent biographies of deceased Fellows do not, of course, possess an exclusive value. Of the "Publications" of the Academy we have no further indication in the present volume of *Proceedings*; but as such "Publications" in the case of the foreign Academies are both voluminous and valuable, we may hope for a welcome addition to our textual literature from a British source.

It is wholly in the interests of the Academy itself that we have ventured to point out that the jarring note of un-English subservience to the petty spirit of official etiquette has been sounded with painful iteration in these pages; whilst the official pronouncements, with their complacent egoism, though harmless and doubtless agreeable as articles of domestic consumption, should have been severely edited for general publication. No learned body of recent standing can subsist for long on the credit of confident predictions and lavish professions which are not verified or accomplished in due season. And we would venture to add, with all respect, that no such body can hold together in this country, bereft of State aid, without a published balance-sheet of its public and private expenses.

#### THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

##### MESSRS. MACMILLAN

include in their spring list—In Anthropology, *Belles-Lettres*, &c.: *The Todas*, by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, with illustrations.—*Lord Curzon in India*, a selection of speeches delivered during his viceroyalty.—*Evelyn's Diary*, 3 vols., edited by Austin Dobson, with portraits, views, maps, and facsimiles; also an *édition de luxe* on hand-made paper in the "Eversley Series."—*Calderon's Plays*, translated by Edward Fitzgerald.—and *Great Bowlers and Fielders: their Methods at a Glance*,

by G. W. Beldam and C. B. Fry, with very many illustrations.

*Biography, History, and Travel*: *Walter Pater*, by A. C. Benson ("English Men of Letters").—*The Life of Gladstone*, by John Morley, Popular Edition, Vol. I.—*A History of the British Army*, by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, Vol. IV. (1793-1801), 2 parts.—*Highways and Byways in Dorset*, by Sir F. Treves, illustrated by J. Pennell.—*A History of the English Church*, edited by Dean Stephens and the Rev. W. Hunt: Vol. VII. *The Eighteenth Century*, by Canon Overton and the Rev. F. Relton.—*The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe*, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., written by himself, with portraits and other illustrations.—*History of English Prosody from the Twelfth Century to the Present Day*, by Prof. Saintsbury: Vol. I. *From the Origins to Spenser*,—and *Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones*, by G. B. J., 2 vols., a second edition.

*In Poetry*: *The Door of Humility*, by Alfred Austin,—and *Tennyson's Complete Works*, 5 vols., pocket edition on India paper.

*In Fiction*: *Elizabeth and her German Garden*, a new edition, with coloured illustrations by S. H. Vedder.—*Lever's Lord Kilgobbin*, and *Tom Burke of Ours*, illustrated by Phiz.—*The Wrong Envelope*, and other Stories, by Mrs. Molesworth,—and *Lady Baltimore*, by Owen Wister.

*In Economics and Politics*: *The Standard of Life and other Reprinted Essays*, by Mrs. B. Bosanquet.—*The Coal Question*, by W. Stanley Jevons, edited by A. W. Flux, third edition, revised.—*Interest and Saving*, by E. C. K. Gonner.—*Betting and Gambling: a National Evil*, by B. S. Rowntree, a cheap edition.—*The Taxation of the Liquor Trade*, by J. Rowntree and A. Sherwell: Vol. I. *Public-Houses, Hotels, Restaurants, Theatres, Railway Bars, Clubs*,—now editions of *The Return to Protection*, by William Smart, and *An Introduction to the Theory of Value*, by the same,—and the *Statesman's Year-Book for 1906*, edited by J. S. Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick.

*In Theology and Philosophy*: *An Enquiry into the Evidential Value of Prophecy*, by the Rev. E. A. Edghill.—*Idola Theatri*, by Henry Sturt,—and *Christian Thought on Present-Day Questions*, by W. A. Whitworth.

*In Natural History, Science, and Education*: *Cambridge Natural History*, Vol. I.: *Protozoa*, by Marcus Hartog; *Sponges*, by W. J. Sollas; *Jelly-Fish, Sea-Anemones, &c.*, by S. J. Hickson; and *Star-Fish, Sea-Urchins, &c.*, by E. W. MacBride.—*British Inland Birds*, by Anthony Collett, with coloured illustrations.—*Appendicitis: its Pathology and Surgery*, by C. B. Lockwood, a second edition.—*A System of Gynaecology*, by many writers, edited by Prof. T. C. Allbutt, Dr. W. S. Playfair, and Dr. W. Eden, a second edition.—*Stonehenge*, and other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered, by Sir Norman Lockyer.—*Electrical Engineering in Theory and Practice*, by G. D. A. Parr, with many illustrations.—*A Manual of Geometry*, by W. D. Eggar,—and *Lessons in Science*, by Prof. R. A. Gregory and A. T. Simmons.

##### MESSRS. METHUEN

announce in *History and Biography*: *The Guilds of Florence*, by E. Staley.—*The Makers of Japan*, by J. Morris.—*Marie Antoinette*, by H. Belloc, M.P.—*Beauties of the Seventeenth Century*, by A. Fea.—*On the Spanish Main*, by J. Masfield.—*Sir Walter Scott*, by G. Le G. Norgate.—*Letters from Samoa*, by Mrs. M. I. Stevenson, arranged by M. C. Balfour.—*Edinburgh*, by M. G. Williamson, illustrated by H. Railton.—*Lincoln*, by E. M. Symeon, illustrated by E. H. New.—*Bristol*, by A. Harvey, illustrated by E. H. New.—*Fénelon*, by Viscount St. Cyres.—*The Tragedy of South Africa*, by A. M. S. Methuen,—and *A History of British Colonial Policy*, by H. E. Egerton, a new edition.

*In Fine Art and Archaeology*: *European Enamels*, by H. Cunynghame, C.B.—*Seals*, by J. H. Bloom.—*The Manor and Manorial Records*, by N. J. Hone.—*The Pageant of London*, by R. Davey, 2 vols., illustrated by J. Fulleylove.—*A Glossary of Terms used in English Architecture*, by T. D. Atkinson.—*Christian Art*, by Mrs. H. Jenner,—and *The English Spy*, with coloured plates by Cruikshank, 2 vols.

*In Theology and Philosophy*: *Development and*

*Divine Purpose*, by V. F. Storr.—*Religion in Evolution*, by F. B. Jevons.—*A Little Book of Religion*, by J. A. Cross,—and *Introduction to the Devout Life*, by St. Francis de Sales, translated by T. Barns.

*In Geography and Travel*: *Lhasa and its Mysteries*, by L. A. Waddell.—*The Rhine*, by S. Baring-Gould, illustrated.—*The Land of Pardons*, by A. Le Braz, translated by F. M. Gostling, with fifty illustrations.—*The Lake of Como*, by R. Bagot,—and in the "Little Guides": *Northamptonshire*, by Wakeling Dry; *The East Riding of Yorkshire*, by J. E. Morris; and *Oxfordshire*, by F. G. Brabant; *St. Paul's Cathedral*, by G. Clinch; and *Kerry*, by Capt. C. P. Crane, all illustrated.

*Belles-Lettres and General*: *Dante in English Literature*, by P. Toynbee.—*Spain and the Spaniards*, by E. Hutton, with many illustrations.—*The Poems of Wordsworth*, edited by Nowell C. Smith, 4 vols.—*A Day Book of Keats*, arranged by E. de Selincourt.—*Words of the Ancient Wise*, from Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, arranged by W. H. D. Rouse.—*Thoughts for the Day*, arranged by R. M. Smith.—*To-day*, by J. C. Wright.—*Counsels of Life*, edited by the Hon. E. F. Matheson.—*Troilus and Cressida*, edited by K. Deighton.—*Twelfth Night*, edited by M. Luce.—*Antony and Cleopatra*, edited by R. H. Case.—*Commerce in War*, by L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P., and H. H. L. Bellot.—*The Making of an Orator*, by J. O'Connor Power.—*Petrol Peter*, by A. Williams, illustrated in colour by A. W. Mills.—*The Coal Industry*, by E. Ames.—*The Iron Trade*, by J. S. Jeans,—and *The Doings of Arthur*, as jotted by the *Westminster Gazette* Office Boy.

*Sports and Pastimes*: *The Complete Rugby Footballer*, by D. Gallaher, with many illustrations.—*The Complete Cricketer*, by A. E. Knight,—and *The Motor Year-Book for 1906*, edited by H. M. Buist, illustrated.

*Garden Books*: *A Book of English Gardens*, by K. Wyatt and M. R. Gloag.—*A Concise Handbook of Shrubs*, by Mrs. G. Lewis.—*A Handbook of Climbers, Twiners, and Wall Shrubs*, by H. P. Fitzgerald,—and *Pictorial Gardening*, by G. F. Millin; all illustrated.

*Educational Books*: *Manual Training Drawing (Woodwork)*, by F. Sturck, with many plates and diagrams.—*A Key to Beard's Junior General Information Papers*.—*Elementary Organic Chemistry*, by A. E. Dunstan.—*A Primer of Religion*, by Canon Oldfield.—*A Junior Magnetism and Electricity*, by W. T. Clough, illustrated.—*A New Trigonometry for Beginners*, by R. F. D'Arcy.—*Examples in Physics*, by C. E. Jackson.—*A New Junior Arithmetic*, by H. B. Smith.—*The Gospel according to St. Luke*, edited by W. Williamson.—*A School History of Warwickshire*, by B. C. A. Windle.—*A School History of Somerset*, by W. Raymond,—and *Small Lessons on Great Truths*, by A. K. Parkes.

*In Fiction*: *Lady Betty across the Water*, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.—*The Ragged Messenger*, and *Fabulous Fancies*, by W. B. Maxwell, new editions.—*Blanche Esmead*, by Mrs. Fuller Maitland.—*Loaves and Fishes*, by B. Capes.—*The Shadow of the Lord*, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser.—*Durham's Farm*, by C. C. Yeldham.—*The Coming of the Randolphs*, by A. Sergeant,—several new and popular volumes in "The Strand Novels."—*The Wild-Duck Shooter*, *The Great Massacre*, and *Henri of Navarre*, by Dumas,—and additions to "The Novelist."

## Literary Gossip.

MR. UNWIN will publish before long a volume entitled "Old German Love Songs," by Mr. F. C. Nicholson. In this work an attempt, has, for the first time, been made to present English readers with a fairly large and typical selection from the German Minnesingers of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. The English versions, while preserving the form of the originals, aim, so far as is possible, at faithfulness of rendering; and as upwards of fifty poets are represented, it is

hoped that the work may enable readers in this country to form some idea both of the matter and the manner of such poetry, to judge of its scope, and follow the main lines of its development. An introductory essay discusses the history of the subject in scholarly fashion.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. are publishing on April 10th 'A Summer Ride through Western Tibet,' by Miss J. E. Duncan. The work records the author's experiences in remote valleys of Western Tibet, including the inspection of ancient Tibetan inscriptions now for the first time photographed and interpreted. The archaeology of Ladakh and Baltistan is only beginning to be made known to European scholars, and there is a rich field for exploration in these countries. The volume contains numerous illustrations and a map.

A COLLECTION of F. Anstey's humorous stories and sketches, which have for the most part appeared in *Punch*, will be published by the same firm next Friday, under the title 'Salted Almonds,' which hints that the sketches are not provided as articles of nourishment, but rather to beguile the intervals between the courses of a substantial banquet.

IN *The Scottish Historical Review* for April Prof. Firth presents with annotations certain 'Ballads on the Bishops' Wars, 1638-40.' Mr. Lang writes again, with illustrations, on the portraits of Queen Mary. Other contributions include remarkable contemporary papal documents in connexion with St. Andrews University under James I. of Scotland; a paper on the original organization of the Darien Company; and a chapter of translation by Sir Herbert Maxwell from the 'Scalacronica.' Mr. J. H. Round includes his reply to Mr. J. H. Stevenson's book on the Ruthven peerage.

MRS. HERBERT BLAND, well known as "E. Nesbit," has written a serious novel called 'The Incomplete Amorist,' which is to appear next August.

MR. DOBELL has just issued proposals to publish various unknown and inedited works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries if a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured. Amongst the books announced is Traherne's prose work 'Centuries of Meditation,' from which Mr. Dobell, in his Introduction to Traherne's 'Poetical Works,' made many extracts of biographical interest. Traherne's prose has the good qualities of his verse, and is said to be free from the defects sometimes apparent in the latter. Another announcement is that of the 'Poetical Works' (never before collected) of William Strode (1602-44). Mr. Dobell makes high claims for this author, whom he ranks with such poets as Carew, Cartwright, Corbet, and Randolph. However this may be, there is no doubt (as Mr. Sidney Lee has pointed out in the 'Dictionary of National Biography') that there ought to be a collected edition of Strode's works. The book will include a reprint of Strode's play called 'The Floating Island.'

MR. DOBELL also announces his intention to publish a series of volumes under the title of 'Gleanings from Manuscripts,' which will comprise poems and dramas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which have never yet been printed. These "Gleanings" will include works by many writers as yet unknown to fame, and also poems by well-known authors which have not yet been collected or edited. Other works are announced by Mr. Dobell, but for these we must refer our readers to his prospectus.

'OUT OF DUE TIME,' Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's new novel, which will be published next week by Messrs. Longman, deals with the reconciliation of the theology of the Roman Church with the results of the positive sciences.

An essay on 'The Nature of Truth,' by Mr. H. H. Joachim, is announced by the Oxford University Press. An examination is made of certain typical notions of truth, and Mr. Joachim affirms that every one of these fails to maintain itself against critical investigation.

MESSRS. MACLEHOSE, of Glasgow, will publish almost immediately, in their "Library of Travels," Engelbert Kaempfer's 'History of Japan,' of which no complete reprint has been issued since its first appearance in 1727. The volume will be followed, in the same series, by 'The Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painfull Peregrinations' of William Lithgow, one of the first of Scottish travellers to leave a record of extended wanderings. His book had reached a dozen editions eighty years ago.

'FLOWERS OF FRANCE,' an anthology of the poetry of the Romantic period (Hugo to Leconte de Lisle), rendered into isometrical English verse by Mr. John Payne, is the title of the new issue of the Villon Society. The book is now in the press, and will comprise some three hundred poems (in all 14,000 lines) by forty poets of the period. The two volumes in question, although forming an independent work, are the first section of an exhaustive work on French poetry. The second, dealing with the Renaissance period of the sixteenth century (Marot to Malherbe), is also complete in MS., and will be issued in due course. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. Alfred Forman, the hon. secretary of the Society.

THE Selden Society reports a steady increase of members. The volume for this year will be the second volume of the 'Borough Customs,' edited by Miss Bateson, which is already well advanced. Provisional arrangements have been made for the following publications: in 1907 'Year-Books of Edward II.,' Vol. IV.; in 1908 'Select Proceedings in the Star Chamber,' Vol. II.; and in 1909 'Year-Books of Edward II.,' Vol. V.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has been appointed sole wholesale agent for the small-scale Ordnance and Geological Survey Maps. In the development of this branch of his business Mr. Unwin's new premises at 1, Adelphi Terrace, will be of assistance.

THE Edinburgh committee have completed their arrangements for celebrating the quatercentenary of George Buchanan. The proceedings will begin on July 6th with a service in the University Chapel, to be followed by a meeting at which orations will be delivered and degrees conferred.

MR. WERNER LAURIE is publishing 'Life in the Law,' by the late George Witt, K.C., whose sudden death in a London omnibus was recently reported. He was a general favourite, and this volume of his reminiscences during the last forty years is likely to be popular.

THERE is some prospect of a memorial to Carlyle being erected in Edinburgh at an early date. So far, nothing definite has been decided, though a replica of Boehm's statue is suggested, as well as a medallion or brass in St. Giles's Cathedral. Meanwhile, subscriptions are being received by Mr. James Marchbank, 45, York Place, Edinburgh, the honorary secretary to the committee appointed for the purpose indicated in the year of Carlyle's centenary.

VARIOUS aspects of the eighteenth century, especially the period 1714-89, are to be dealt with at the summer meeting of University Extension students at Cambridge. The meeting will be divided into two parts, from 2nd to 15th, and 15th to 28th August. The arrangements include an inaugural lecture by the American Ambassador, and the full programme will be ready early in May.

At the London Sociological Society's meeting on Wednesday next, at the Compositors' Hall, St. Bride Street, Mr. Robb Lawson will contribute a paper on 'The Drama as a Sociological Factor.'

At the yearly meeting of the German Shakespeare Society on April 23rd, at Weimar, Prof. G. B. Churchill, of Amherst College, U.S., who is a Doctor of Berlin, will deliver the "Festvortrag" on 'Shakespeare in America.' In the evening 'Richard III.' will be performed, and next day Massinger's 'Duke of Milan.'

THERE will be a literary exhibit in the Bohemian Section of the Austrian Exhibition due this year at Earl's Court, of interest to English students of the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Some of the precious records of these periods are to be brought from Prague: MSS. of Wiclif and Hus, and Chekicky and Stitny, and interesting documents relating to the "Queen of Hearts," Elizabeth of England, and her son Rupert. There will also be exhibited etchings and engravings illustrating this period, and a collection of Hollar's work. Copies of the famous buildings and castles in the towns of Prague, Prachatic, Tabor, Carlsstein, Pilsen, Kuttenberg, &c., are to be erected, and these will be peopled by peasants in their national costume, giving this section an especial interest to English travellers and students.

MR. E. H. WHINFIELD writes:—

"Your reviewer, in his notice of Archbishop Temple published in your last week's issue, has thought fit to describe Dr. Goul-

burn, Temple's predecessor at Rugby, as 'placid, pompous, cassoaked, with affected, tinkling, monosyllabic utterance.' Having been at Rugby throughout the greater part of Dr. Goulburn's head-mastership, permit me to say that this description of him seems to me to be absurdly incorrect. So far from being pompous, he was most courteous, and there was not a spark of affectation in his manner or conversation. He was not an ideal head master, but a kindlier or better man never lived. Your reviewer has probably been misled by traditions inspired by party feeling. It is time that ancient hatchet was buried."

A 'BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,' compiled by Mr. George Willis Cooke, will be published this spring by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same publishers have also in the press a 'Bibliography of the Writings of Henry James,' which is compiled by Mr. Le Roy Phillips.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Last week's obituary included the name of the Rev. Thomas Child, minister of the Palace Gardens Terrace Church ('Swedenborgians'), Kensington. His powerful criticism of Prof. Haeckel, published last year, entitled 'Root Principles in Rational and Spiritual Things,' would possibly have taken higher rank in the literature of its subject, had it not appeared solely as a huge sixpenny pamphlet."

THE new president of the French Société des Gens de Lettres is M. Victor Margueritte, the younger of the talented sons of General Margueritte. The literary partnership of the brothers Paul and Victor has become as famous to-day as was that of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. M. Victor Margueritte should make an ideal president.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, held on Thursday week last, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 103*l.* was voted for the relief of fifty-seven members and widows of members; four new members were elected, and six applications for membership were received. An extra grant of 5*l.* was made towards the funeral expenses of a deceased member. Directors to serve on the different committees for the next twelve months were also elected.

M. SEXTIUS MICHEL, who died a few days ago in his eighty-first year, was not only the oldest of Paris mayors (he had been *maire* of the fifteenth Arrondissement since 1871), but was also, with Paul Arène, one of the founders of the *Félibrige* de Paris, of which he was the president. His discourses at the annual meetings at Sceaux have been collected into a volume with the title of 'La Petite Patrie,' and his poems have been similarly collected under the title of 'Le Long du Rhône et de la Mer.'

THE death, in his sixty-first year, is announced from Berlin of the distinguished writer Eduard Griesebach. His poems 'Der neue Tannhäuser' and 'Tannhäuser in Rome' were exceedingly popular, the first having passed through over twenty editions. He also published valuable editions of Schopenhauer's complete works,

of Kleist, Hoffmann, and other popular writers.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, with Appendix (6*d.*); Report of the Royal University of Ireland, for 1905 (1*½d.*); Scotch Education Department, Return showing the Expenditure from the Grant for Public Education in Scotland, 1905, a List of Day Schools aided, with Statistics (9*½d.*); and a Report on the Manuscripts of J. B. Fortescue, Esq., preserved at Dropmore, Vol. V. (2*s.* 4*d.*).

## SCIENCE

*New Creations in Plant Life: an Authoritative Account of the Life and Work of Luther Burbank.* By W. S. Harwood. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

OF late years the word "creation" has been made use of by milliners and dress-makers to denote the products of their art. It is certain that raisers of new plants have not arrogated to themselves the rôle of creator, though, in a sense, they may be said to have some justification for so doing. Those familiar with the history of the tuberous begonia, for instance, will recognize that John Laing and his followers have not merely produced a modification of an old type, but have developed a new one, so different from the original parents as to constitute, in the opinion of some botanists, not a new variety or a new species, but an absolutely new genus. This was done before the world heard of Mr. Burbank as a "wizard." This attribute is, indeed, formally repudiated in Mr. Harwood's account of Mr. Burbank's procedures, but the fulsome eulogy of the man and his work, as set forth in this book, will surely tend to derogate from the merit that is really due to him. Mr. Burbank has done apparently on a very large scale what many had done before him, and what many of our great seedsmen are doing every day. So far as we have yet seen in this country, Mr. Burbank has not surpassed the late Thomas Rivers as a producer of new and improved varieties of fruit; his roses are not equal, so far as our knowledge goes, to those "created" by the Pauls or the Dicksons; his *Amaryllis* must be fine indeed to excel those which Messrs. Ker of Liverpool and Messrs. Veitch of Chelsea are in the habit of showing us. We mention these instances with no idea of belittling the merits of the American plant-breeder, but simply with a view of suggesting to his biographer the desirability, in a future edition, of cultivating a sense of proportion, and of recognizing the merits of the Knights, the Herberts, the Vilmorins, and other distinguished "plant-breeders" who preceded Mr. Burbank, to say nothing of those still among us.

It is more interesting to turn to the views held by the great American nurseryman on some of the questions which are agitating the botanical world at the

present time. His varied experience makes his opinion valuable, even although he has not, so far as we are aware, published any records that are available for scientific purposes. According to the writer of the present volume, there is no such thing as prepotency of male or female parent as such; "there is absolutely no balance in favour of either sex as sex." Of like significance is the statement made in this volume with regard to Mendelism:

"Over and over again, through a series of many years, dealing with millions of plants and upon a scale which dwarfs all other experimentation, Mr. Burbank has disproved these laws. . . . Instead of following any set proportion or ratio, the parental characteristics appeared in the children with absolutely no regard for law or even order, while many new characters were developed. Thousands of different forms were assumed by the leaves, for example, absolutely unlike the forms of the parent leaves"; and so with the nuts of the walnut.

With reference to the transmission of acquired characters, denied by some observers, Mr. Burbank "has established the opposite," and shown "that acquired characters are the only ones that are transmitted."

De Vries's theory of "mutation," or sudden change, "appears to have been overthrown by Mr. Burbank," who has, we are told,

"times without number produced these strange mutations at will. . . . The supreme function of Nature is the crossing of species, and with this the working of a vital principle eternally recording Heredity, that sum of all past environments."

We have said enough to show the interest that attaches to this volume. Had it contained more documentary evidence set forth with scientific method, it would have commended itself to naturalists in a higher degree than it is likely to do at present.

*Wildfowl*, by L. H. De Visme Shaw, with chapters by other contributors (Longmans), is a useful addition to the "Fur, Feather, and Fin Series" of monographs on English game. It treats of ducks and geese, beginning with notes on their natural history, continuing with advice on the various modes of capture, and concluding with remarks on their cookery—all reasonably judicious and not calling for special notice. There is an interesting chapter on shooting on continental waters by Mr. W. H. Pope, who discusses the question whether the numbers of migratory fowl visiting our shores have or have not decreased, and arrives at the conclusion that, so far, there has not been much change. In the Netherlands the takings of the decoys have decreased chiefly because of reclamation of land from marsh and sea:—

"Of such the Harlemmer Meer is an instance where in one fell swoop 100,000 acres of swamp, lake, and reed-beds were converted into corn-land. Rumour has it that a scheme has also been propounded for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, which, if carried out, must have far-reaching consequences on bird-life in the Netherlands."

Possibly such works might tend to increase the numbers of fowl which winter in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Shaw warmly defends the goose, wild or domestic, from the charge of stupidity—

a charge, we may say, never brought by those who have any intimate acquaintance with the breed.

"As a matter of fact the bird is by far the most sensible of the birds we keep as domestic poultry, and has more intelligence than the vast majority of other birds.....I have most intimate friends among tame geese—birds who know my voice and will answer at any distance, who will fly screaming towards me the moment I appear in sight, who will crowd jealously round me to have their heads patted and their necks stroked, who take the most mischievous delight in trying to untie my boot-laces, rifle my pockets, pull off my buttons, and so on, and who will let no one else come within yards of them."

This is doubtless accurate; it recalls a vague recollection of the Orkney Islands. On a quiet Sunday morning a farmer in best attire set forth for church, took his seat, and service began. Unperceived, his faithful goose had followed, and presently appeared at the door and waddled down the aisle in search of her master, enlivening the solemnity of the proceedings. Worse still, the minister, who had seen the cause, leant over his desk and said to the preacher—uncertain of his tune and unaware of the bird—something about "the awful goose," which that functionary applied to himself and bitterly resented, unconvinced even by the sight of the unconcerned culprit.

There are some interesting notes on that dangerous subject etymology. Thus the Anglo-Saxon for "duck" was *enid*, and "drake" is said to be derived from *enid rake*, the ruling duck, and "decoy" from the Dutch *eende*, duck, and *cog*, cage. Derivations are also suggested for "brent," "bernaele," &c., but all such matters must be taken with caution. The book is very free from misprints, but on p. 234 "the Berwick swan" is no doubt intended for Bewick's swan (*C. bewicki*). The illustrations deserve notice. Those by Mr. A. Thorburn, though unequal in merit, possess that artistic charm which he seldom fails to impart. Witness the sky in the plate "Under the Brightening Dawn," p. 200, and the handling and grouping of the fowl in "The Welcome Thaw," p. 246. Mr. Whympers's drawings at pp. 84 and 150 are also meritorious.

*Symbolic Logic and its Applications.* By Hugh MacColl. (Longmans & Co.)—The subject of symbolic logic is one which has grown with astonishing rapidity during the last twenty years; and every year has afforded fresh proofs of its importance both for mathematics and philosophy. When Mr. MacColl began his work on the subject, very few people suspected the possibility of such a development, and to have been among them is a proof of insight. In the present work he collects the more elementary parts of the papers which he has published from time to time in *The Athenæum* and elsewhere, and discusses the relation of symbolic logic to the traditional logic inherited from the schoolmen. This traditional logic is still taught, though with well-merited contempt, and is still supposed to constitute formal logic. It is so pedantic that one can scarcely believe it to be full of fallacies; yet such is the case, as Mr. MacColl shows in his eighth chapter. Modern symbolic logic, though it still contains some moot questions, is at once far more rigorous and far more fruitful than the old syllogistic verbiage; and it is an actual help to correct reasoning, which the syllogism never succeeded in being.

Mr. MacColl's book, as he truly says, is very much more intelligible than most on the subject. It may be read by any educated person without previous knowledge of symbolic logic; and although its views are on many points opposed to those of most

writers, its elementary character makes it a good introduction for beginners.

The first and longer portion of the book is concerned with symbolic logic proper and with its relation to traditional logic; the second portion deals with the "calculus of limits," in which, by means of his logical calculus, Mr. MacColl solves problems in probability and the integral calculus, some of them very hard to deal with by ordinary methods. In this portion a knowledge of mathematics is sometimes essential; but in the first portion no such knowledge is assumed. "There are two leading principles," he tells us,

"which separate my symbolic system from all others. The first is the principle that there is nothing sacred or eternal about symbols; that all symbolic conventions may be altered when convenience requires it, in order to adapt them to new conditions, or to new classes of problems.....The second principle.....is the principle that the complete statement or proposition is the real unit of all reasoning."

It is in the application of the second of these principles that Mr. MacColl's chief contribution to symbolic logic consists. Most people begin with statements such as "All men are mortal," and endeavour to force all other statements into this form. Thus they would transform "I hear Jones is going to be married" into "All people who are I are people who hear that Jones is going to be married." They are led to such devices by the fact that their logic, like the syllogism, deals in the first instance with the questions whether one class is part of another, whether they have a common part, whether they lie wholly outside one another, and so on. Then this apparatus has to be applied somehow to ordinary statements, which often prove very refractory. But what we really wish to know, as Mr. MacColl points out, is when two statements, whatever form they may happen to have, are so related that, provided the first is true, the second must be true also. When this is the case, we say that the first *implies* the second; if the first is true, the second can then be inferred from it. Thus symbolic logic ought to begin, as it does in Mr. MacColl's work, with the study of implication. All syllogisms, for example, state that the premises imply the conclusion; thus we ought to study implication before the special forms of the syllogism. Mr. MacColl's second principle, therefore, is, in our opinion, both true and important.

His first principle, that there is nothing sacred or eternal about symbols, is of a different order: it is a practical principle, to be judged exclusively by convenience. A change of notation is logically as unobjectionable as a change from English to French; but a book which changes its notation twenty times may be almost as difficult to read as a book in twenty languages. The question is one which can be argued either way, and the answer will vary with one's purpose. The advantage of altering one's notation, as Mr. MacColl does, is that one can always employ the simpler combinations, such as indices and suffixes, for the things one is most frequently concerned with at the moment. This makes one's formulae short and neat, which is a very important gain. In work like Mr. MacColl's, where the purely mathematical difficulties are not great, this gain may be sufficient to justify his principle. But in more technically complicated problems the habit of associating a certain symbol or combination of symbols with a certain idea is such a help that most mathematicians would be very unwilling to forgo it. It might sometimes shorten an algebraical formula to use *ab* for "a divided by b," and

*a/b* for "a multiplied by b." But we should find it so difficult to adjust our minds to this usage that we should gain nothing by it. On the whole, we may conclude that Mr. MacColl's principle is applicable to a number of short, more or less disconnected investigations of special questions, but that it is inapplicable to a systematic treatment of a subject in which the mathematical complication is considerable, and the same ideas are constantly recurring.

There are some respects in which Mr. MacColl appears too much dominated by ordinary language. Such language is full of ambiguities, which are cleared up by considering the context and by using common sense. But a logical language ought not to demand common sense: whatever it says ought to be entirely unambiguous. The result of meaning only one thing (as may be seen in legal documents) is that one seems to mean nothing, and only an expert can discover that there is a meaning. Thus in banishing common ambiguities we necessarily make all our explicit statements very complicated, because we include in them everything which would otherwise be understood. Mr. MacColl, on the contrary, decides in favour of retaining many of the ambiguities of ordinary speech, and insists that his propositions are to be interpreted by the help of the context. In this he would seem to be departing from his principle "that the complete statement or proposition is the real unit of all reasoning." For a statement which has to be interpreted by the context is not "complete." For example (to modify slightly an instance given by Mr. MacColl), suppose we say, "Mrs. Brown was not at home." The previous course of the conversation presumably makes it clear at what time she was not at home; but this time is part of the *complete* statement, and ought to be explicitly included in a logical analysis of the statement. If no time is assigned, we can only suppose that what is meant is "There has been a past moment at which Mrs. Brown was not at home," or "Throughout the whole of the past Mrs. Brown has been not at home." But until somehow the ambiguity as to the time has been removed, either by assigning a date or by saying that we mean merely that there was some such date, the statement is not complete; and when it is complete, it ceases to need any context for its interpretation. Or take the following illustration: "Given an isosceles triangle, what do you infer about the angles at the base? I infer that they are equal." Here "I infer that they are equal" is not a completely explicit statement; it is merely a verbal abbreviation for "I infer that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal." In this way, by following Mr. MacColl's principle of always expressing the *complete* proposition explicitly, we can dispense altogether with reference to the context; and this, though more tedious, seems imperative in symbolic logic for the avoidance of ambiguity.

Another respect in which Mr. MacColl seems somewhat under the tyranny of language is in regard to unrealities. For example, he would say that "the present King of France" is the name of an unreality, and "the present King of Switzerland" is the name of another unreality. Thus all republics have kings, who only differ from the kings of monarchies by being unreal. It seems more natural to suppose that "the present King of France" is not the name of anything at all, and that there are no unrealities, since what makes things unreal is the fact that there are no such things. But this is a difficult subject, which easily lends itself to verbal juggling.

Mr. MacColl's system lies somewhat apart from those of most symbolic logicians, but it certainly has some peculiar merits, and, for aught that one can tell, it may hereafter be found to have been more in the true line of advance than its rivals. In any case, the present volume is interesting and instructive, and the points in which it is incontrovertible are much more numerous than those in which it is open to doubt.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

SOME exceptionally interesting notes concerning two of the tribes on or near the western shores of Lake Tanganyika have been compiled from personal observation by M. Charles Delhaise, of the Congolese service. The tribes with which he deals are the Wabemba and Wahorohoro, and there is one distinctive difference between them, the former being cannibals and the latter not. The writer makes the interesting statement that the tribes dwelling on the shores of the lake have never been cannibals, whereas those of the interior, and especially those between the Upper Congo and the lakes, have always had proclivities towards anthropophagy. The author considers the social life of each tribe under separate heads, such as birth, marriage, divorce, death, funerals, the authority of the chief, war, and the practice of tattooing. Many of the details given are suitable only for the journal of an anthropological society, but some are of general interest. Among the Wabemba a child is immediately after birth dedicated to the fetish chosen by the mother, and takes its name. When the father is first shown the child, he examines it to see if it resembles himself, and, if satisfied with the inspection, hands it back to the mother, uttering the word *aksanti* (thanks). All then is harmony. If he is not satisfied, he returns the child violently to the mother, utters an insult, and leaves the hut. The result is family discord, and probably the death of the child. There is a very cruel custom. The superstition of the Wabembas has decreed that the child whose upper teeth appear before the lower is unlucky, and the custom is to drown it at once or leave it in the woods at night for the wild beasts to devour. The mother is required herself to get rid thus of her unlucky offspring. From ignorance or want of care the mortality among children is great, consequently the increase in the tribe's numbers is slow.

Many of the funeral customs are strange. Chiefs are buried, in the old Hun fashion, in the bed of a stream temporarily dammed for the purpose. Two of a chief's wives and two of his personal attendants are always buried alive with him. When the water has again flowed over the grave, all the slaves are marched past the spot, and each receives as he passes a blow on the nape of the neck from a heavy mallet. As soon as one is killed this part of the function ends. Those slaves who have been struck are given their freedom, while the others coming after the slain man, who have consequently not been struck, remain slaves. While M. Delhaise points out the absurdity of many of the remedies for illness employed by the *mganga*, or fetish doctors, he adds that they are also acquainted with some useful medicinal plants, the knowledge of which has been handed down from father to son for many generations.

What has been written applies especially to the Wabemba, but very similar customs prevail among the less savage Wahorohoro. The first child, however, takes the name,

according to sex, of one of its father's parents, and the second that of its mother's. The same superstition prevails about the teeth, and the unfortunate child whose upper teeth show first is exposed in the forest. Should the mother try to shield the child, she is driven from the village, and indeed from all the villages of the tribe. A Wahorohoro chief is buried without the secrecy or sacrifice of the Wabembas. The grave must be dug perfectly straight from north to south, and the chief's head must be placed at the north. The legs are crossed, and a kind of coffin is made out of the planks of his canoe. Even when the most indulgent view of the practices of these tribes is taken, it is difficult to see in them aught but the grossest superstition and an almost hopeless state of ignorance. M. Delhaise points out that the worst feature in the conditions under which these tribes have been living is the great mortality, especially among the children.

A new quarterly, *Anthropos*, has appeared at Salzburg. It is published under the auspices of two Roman Catholic confraternities, and is intended to utilize the vast stores of ethnographical information collected in various parts of the world by missionaries of the Roman Church. Contributions may be in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Latin.

#### A NEGLECTED MAP OF LONDON.

155, Adelaide Road, N.W.

THE very beautiful view-map of London included in Braun and Hogenberg's 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum,' published at Cologne in 1572, is on so small a scale (about six inches to the mile) that it is difficult of examination, and probably on this account has received less attention than it deserves. Thus the late Mr. Overall, in the text to the reproduction of the map doubtfully ascribed to Ralph Agas or Aggas, dismissed Braun and Hogenberg's map as being "upon too small a scale to be of any practical utility." One cannot but regret that the London Topographical Society in reproducing it did not greatly enlarge the scale, so as to make the map more available for study. Some account of this neglected map may be interesting to your readers, especially as it is possible to prove, within very narrow limits, the date of the original from which it was copied.

We come here at once to the first point in the demonstration—that the map was copied from an earlier and much larger map. It is not to be supposed that Braun and Hogenberg caused to be surveyed all the cities figured in their monumental work. They did what would be done by a publisher at the present day: they procured the best maps extant, and re-engraved them. In fact, in their opening address to the reader they express their obligations to those who had furnished them with maps. As regards maps of English towns, the original of one of Braun's maps is discoverable. In 1559 William Cuninghame, M.D., published 'The Cosmographical Glasse, Imprinted at London by John Day dwellyng over Aldersgate, beneath St. Martin's.' On folio 8 Cuninghame says: "And finally for Chorographie, I have placed th' excellēt Citie of Norwyche, as the forme of it is, at this present 1558." Braun's copy, the same size as the original, is singularly exact, but there are misreadings of some words, showing that the map was re-engraved by a foreign artist not acquainted with English. The same thing is noticeable in Braun's map of London. Thus, Battle bridge in Southwark becomes "Battle

bralbe." The extraordinary minuteness of Braun's map would of itself be almost conclusive that the original from which it was copied was on a much larger scale. This conclusion is fortified by closer examination. On the extreme east of the map we find "Whyt," evidently the first syllable of the word "Whitechapel": the rest of the word has gone in the process of reduction of the size. Again, on the west, the bend of the Thames from Charing Cross to Westminster is greatly exaggerated, doubtless in order to bring Whitehall and Westminster within the narrow limits of the map. The map of Braun and Hogenberg is, in short, engraved from an original, the existence of which can now be inferred only from this copy. That original could not have been merely an earlier edition of the map of Aggas so called, though perhaps this and Braun's map were both copied from the same original. If this was so, Braun's copy is much more faithful than the other; for in Braun's map there are features not found in the Aggas map, though the scale of the latter, about twenty-four inches to the mile, gave the draughtsman ample space. Thus in Braun's map the round of the Temple Church is shown, though not in Aggas. Again, in Braun's map is a lettering absent from the other, "y<sup>e</sup> Gounefowuders h" (where "u" is printed for n). This is the foundry mentioned by Stow ('Survey,' ed. Thoms, p. 49), established by the three brothers Owens in the reign of Henry VIII. It has not, I think, been observed that this gun foundry gave its name to the present Gun Square, Houndsditch. We see here a piece of ordnance, much more clearly shown than in the Aggas map. Indeed, the minuteness of detail throughout the map is extraordinary. Paul's Cross and the famous clock of St. Magnus are clearly shown, so are the Three Cranes which gave to a Thames-side wharf a name that has endured till to-day. The conduits are marked. The reign of Edward had not obliterated all tokens of the old religion, or perhaps that of Mary had restored some of them; in a few churchyards are seen crosses; notably in the churchyard of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, is a cross, removed in 1559, when the church goods and books were burnt ('Diary of Henry Machyn,' Camden Society, p. 208).

We have now to discuss the date of the original of Braun's map. Somerset House is marked, so is the spire of St. Paul's, the latter destroyed by fire in 1561. We may therefore at once place the date between 1547, when the Protector Somerset first took up his residence in the Strand, and 1561. But we can get nearer than this. On the map we see the name "Suffolke Place" attached to one of the riverside palaces. This name ceased to be used after August, 1557, when the house was acquired by Heath, Archbishop of York, "and of this last purchase is now called Yorke House" (Stow, 'Survey,' pp. 167-8; and see also p. 153, and Strype's Stow, Book IV. p. 17). As the house is called "Suffolke Place" in Braun's map we must conclude that the original was drawn before the new name came into use, which would perhaps be early in 1558.

We are therefore able to fix the date between 1547 and 1558. We can get closer still. I have spoken of the extraordinary minuteness of detail in the map. To the objects mentioned I have to add the gallows on Tower Hill. This was a permanent structure. "Upon this hill," says Stow, "is always ready prepared, at the charges of the City, a large scaffold and gallows of timber" (p. 49). The gallows is shown in the map of Aggas as well as in Braun's

map. It is not a "triple tree," like Tyburn; it consists only of two uprights and a cross beam. In Braun's map another gallows of exactly the same form is shown at Charing Cross. This was erected in 1554. Great severity was shown in punishing those who were implicated in Wyatt's rebellion: this was, indeed, but natural, as the rebels had carried the sword into the very heart of London. Machyn, that most minute chronicler, says that on February 12th "was made at every gate in London a newe payre of galas and set up." He gives a list of gallows set up in addition to those at the gates, enumerating fourteen, among them "one payre at Charyngcrosse." Fifty-eight persons were hanged on these gallows, four of them at Charing Cross ('Diary of Henry Machyn,' Camden Society, p. 55). We may suppose that these gallows were for the most part taken down when they had served their immediate purpose, but the gallows at Charing Cross was an exception: it was still standing and in use in May, 1555 (Machyn p. 86)—how much longer is not, I think, recorded. But the presence of the gallows in Braun and Hogenberg's map enables us to say that the original was drawn not earlier than 1554. The date, then, to be assigned to the original of the map lies between 1554 and 1558.

ALFRED MARKS.

#### SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—March 22.—Sir Henry H. Howarth, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Early Italian Brooches found in Britain,' by Prof. Ridgway and Mr. Reginald Smith, with the purpose of drawing attention to a number of specimens in various museums, some being of definite provenance. By way of introduction, evidence was adduced to show that the brooch was invented in Central Europe, whence it spread northward to Scandinavia, and southward to Italy and Greece. The earliest form known had been named after Peschiera, the site of pile-dwellings on Lake Garda, and Italy was specially rich in later varieties of the original safety-pin. Specimens were far less plentiful in Greece, and assumed peculiar forms, but seem to have passed out of fashion there in the fifth century B.C. Another type, sometimes known as the "spectacle-brooch," was made up of one, two, or four spiral coils of wire, like the example said to have been found in London. It seems to have been developed from the spirals used for decoration in the Hungarian Bronze Age, the only innovation being the addition of a pin at the back: the evidence was against a Greek origin. The chronology of the brooch was generally based on Mycenaean examples, but it was now permissible to regard these as derivatives from the Danube area by way of the North-West Balkans; and another starting-point for the series was necessary. Prof. Montelius's scheme of evolution for four leading types was described, and the discovery of several contemporary specimens, said to have been found on British soil, referred to. Special emphasis was laid on the association of two Italian types with an Egyptian scarab of the twenty-sixth dynasty (seventy-sixth century B.C.) at Alton, Hants, one of the brooches having disks threaded on the bow, and swastikas engraved on the circular catch-plate, in the Villanova style. In the same county a good specimen had been found at Finkley, of a type well represented in the cemetery at Aufidena, Samnium (sixty-fifth century B.C.); and one characteristic example had been found at Reading. A miscellaneous collection from Ixworth, apparently of local origin, comprised Italian specimens; and others were cited from Icklingham and Norfolk, Caistor, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Falkirk, while three found near Canterbury and Maidstone were less surprising. A Greek example from the Thames at Wandsworth seemed to be exceptionally primitive. Those mentioned were mostly of foreign manufacture, but one from Hod Hill, for instance, might well be a local imitation, and date from the time when the La Tene types (with bilateral springs) were becoming general in Britain. Reference was made to intercourse between our islands and

the Continent far back in the Bronze Age, and the importation even of brooches during the Hallstatt period was therefore not inherently improbable, though further evidence was desirable.—Dr. Arthur Evans and the Chairman contributed to the discussion, and the Secretary exhibited for comparison a number of early brooches found in Italy; while various specimens found in Britain were lent, or represented by photographs.

**BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—March 21.—Mr. R. H. Forster, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. Henry Cart, who was the delegate appointed by the Council to represent the Association at the recent International Archaeological Congress at Athens, gave a very interesting account of the Congress, the success of which was attributable in a great degree to the interest taken in its proceedings by the King and Queen of Greece, while the Crown Prince made an ideal chairman. A large number of photographic views of events and scenes connected with the meetings were exhibited by lantern, as well as many taken by Mr. Cart himself of places which he visited after the Congress, particularly of the celebrated vale of Tempe, Corinth, Salonic, &c.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Emanuel Green, Mr. Gould, the Chairman, and others took part in the discussion.—In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Cart stated that at the Congress it was decided that the proposed restoration of the Parthenon should not be attempted.

**LINNEAN.**—March 15.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. Hugh Findon, Dr. J. E. Radcliffe McDonagh, and Mr. E. J. Schwartz were admitted.—Dr. Tempest Anderson was elected a Fellow.—A letter from Dr. Chr. Aurivillius, Secretary of the Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Stockholm, was read, accompanying copies by Jean Haagen of the portraits of Carl von Linné by Per Krafft the elder and Alexander Roslin, in possession of the Academy, sent in acknowledgment of the loan of Linné's 'Philosophia Botanica' interleaved and annotated by the author, which had been returned a few weeks ago through the Swedish Legation.—Prof. F. W. Oliver opened the discussion on 'The Origin of Gymnosperms.'—Mr. E. A. Newell Arber followed, on the 'Earlier Geological Record of the True Ferns.'—Mr. A. C. Seward spoke on 'The Evolution of Gymnosperms; The Position and Ancestry of the Araucariæ.'—The proceedings were then adjourned till May 3rd, when Dr. D. H. Scott will resume the discussion.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—March 21.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—The Rev. G. A. Crawshaw, Mr. Hereward Dolman, Mr. E. D. Jones, Dr. J. N. Keynes, Mr. D. L. McCarrison, and Mr. G. E. Tryhane were elected Fellows.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited six male examples of the Pierine genus *Eronia*, with corresponding females, and drew attention to the extreme diversity shown by the latter in these closely allied species. He considered that this characteristic was due to the fact that in every instance the female had been diverted from the ordinary aspect of the group by the operation of mimicry, either Müllerian or Batesian. The species of entirely different affinities, which had acted presumably as models, were associated with the exhibit.—Mr. R. Adkin showed two specimens of *Emmelesia unifasciata* which had emerged in August last from pupæ which had lain over since the autumn of 1900, thus having passed five seasons in the pupal stage.—Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited a number of specimens from the Riviera, Sicily, &c., and read a paper on 'Progressive Melanism in the Riviera of *Hastula hyerana*.'—A discussion followed on melanism and its causes, in which Mr. G. T. Porritt, Dr. F. A. Dixey, the President, and others joined.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**—March 21.—Mr. R. Bentley, President, in the chair.—Dr. H. R. Mill gave an interesting lecture on 'South Africa as seen by a Meteorologist.' This was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides from photographs taken during the tour of the British Association in 1905. Photographs were shown of meteorological stations in many of the places visited, and the views of the scenery were selected to bring out the climatic features.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—March 20.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Outer Barrier, Hodbarrow Iron Mines,' by Mr. H. S. Bidwell.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC.**—March 21.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton in the chair.—Messrs. N. Vreeland, M. L. Webb, and G. C. Yates, and the Birmingham Free Libraries and Royal Societies Club were elected to membership. Mr. Alfred Anscombe read a paper on 'The Inscription on the Oxford Pennies of the Ohsnaforda Type.' These are the coins of King Alfred which have been the subject of some controversy, recent writers belonging to the Oxford Historical Society having repudiated their connexion with that city. Mr. Anscombe, however, brings entirely fresh evidence to bear upon the question, namely, that of the paleography and orthography of our early manuscripts. He divided his subject into five sections: (1) A description of the coins, showing that the dies were the work of several engravers, some of whom adopted the form ORSNAFORDA and admitted other blunders. (2) The type of lettering. By comparison with 'The Book of Kells,' the seventh-century Psalter, the second Bible of Charles the Bald, the Gospel of St. Vaast, and other manuscripts, he was able to trace the origin of the numerous varieties of each letter on the coins, and to prove that some of them had been then recently introduced into Southern England from the Continent. (3) The orthography of the mint-name. In this relation he offered the instances of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' which was strictly contemporary with the coins, and various other authorities of the time, including King Alfred's own translation of Boethius's work, as conclusive that the digraph H-S was used to express the sound now represented by X; then the form ORSNAFORDA was a true rendering, according to the fashion of the day, of the word ORSNAFORDA, i.e., Oxford. He explained that the error of ORSNAFORDA probably arose from the fact that the dies would be copied from written instructions, for one of the forms of h then in vogue has not infrequently been mistaken in manuscripts for, and reproduced as R. (4) The grammar and meaning of the inscription. The word ORSNAFORDA was a compound of *osna*, an Anglo-Saxon genitive plural, meaning "of oxen," with *forda*, the dative singular of the Anglo-Saxon word *ford*, which meant "at the ford"; the whole being for "at Oxford." (5) The probable date of the issue of the coins. After explaining that this orthography was intentional and systematic, being probably due to the foreign influences brought to bear on Alfred by his mass-priest John the Old Saxon, he expressed the opinion that the general conditions pointed to an approximate date of A.D. 886 as that of the issue of the Oxford money. Mr. Anscombe's arguments were received with much interest by the members present, and will appear in *extenso* in *The British Numismatic Journal*.—Mr. H. M. Reynolds presented four volumes of student numismatic works to the Society's library.—Amongst the exhibitions at the meeting were a half-crown of Charles I. recently found in Nottingham, of the type which the late Mr. Montagu assigned to Coventry, and a shilling of the same king with the triangle mint-mark, but of rude work and struck on a flan bearing a previous impression and the letters E E, by Mr. S. Page; the curious half-noble of Henry IV.—V. illustrated as fig. 10 in the plate of 'Miscellaneous Exhibits' in the first volume of the Society's *Journal*, by Mr. P. Laver; two Irish tokens of Stewarstown and Dromore, dated 1736, by Mr. L. Fletcher; and a badge of the Needle-makers' Company, by Mr. F. W. Yeates.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mos. Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly Meeting. Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Harbour Emergency Works,' Mr. F. Leatham.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Timelessness,' Dr. F. B. Jevons.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Fire, Fire Risks, and Fire Extinction,' Lecture IV, Prof. V. E. Lewis. (Lecture Lectures.)
- Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Influence of Geology on Scenery,' Lecture III, Mr. J. E. Marr. (Tyndall Lectures.)
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Harbours of South Africa.'
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 8.—'The Extensive Line of British Shales protecting the Ford across the Thames at Brentford,' Mr. Montagu Sharpe.
- Sociological, 8.—Conference on 'The Unemployed Problem.'
- Entomological, 8.
- Geological, 8.—'On a Case of Unconformity and Thrust in the Coal Measures of Northumberland,' Prof. G. A. L. Lebour and Dr. J. A. Smythe; 'The Carboniferous Succession below the Coal Measures in North Shropshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire,' Dr. W. Hind and Mr. J. T. Stobbs.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Variations in Direction of the Wind, and an Instrument for Determining Them Graphically,' Mr. R. F. Beverley. (Students' Meeting.)

- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Ramsie and its Possibilities,' Mrs. E. Hart.  
Dante, 8.30.—'Dante and the German Mystics,' Prof. A. J. Butler.
- THURS. Royal Soc.  
— Historical, 8.—'The Beginning of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance,' Miss V. M. Shillington.  
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Internal-Combustion Engines,' Lecture III, Prof. R. Hopkinson.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Electrical Equipment of the Aberdare Collieries of the Powell Duffryn Company,' and 'Electric Winding Considered Practically and Commercially.'  
— Linnean, 8.—'A Second Contribution to the Flora of Africa: Rubiaceae and Compositae,' Part II, Mr. Spencer Moore.  
— 'Taiwanites, a New Genus of Conifers from the Island of Formosa,' Mr. R. Hayata; 'The Anatomy of the Stem and Leaf of *Nyctis forficatus*, R. Br.,' Mr. E. J. Schwartz.  
— Chemical, 8.30.—'An Improved Apparatus for measuring Magnetic Rotations and obtaining a Powerful Sodium Light,' Mr. W. H. Perkin, Sen.; 'The Rusting of Iron,' Mr. G. T. Moody; 'On the Determination of Carbon in Soils,' Messrs. A. D. Hall, N. H. J. Müller, and N. Harmer, and other Papers.
- FRI. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Pressure-Chipping of Flint, and the Question of Eolithic Man,' Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren.  
— Philological, 8.—'On the *M* Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Mr. H. Bradley.  
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Physical Basis of Life,' Mr. W. B. Hardy.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 2.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture VI, Prof. J. J. Thomson.

## Science Gossip.

PROF. LIONEL SMITH BEALE, who died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-eight, was for forty years physician to King's College Hospital, having been appointed professor at the early age of twenty-five. He was President of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1879, and published 'The Microscope in Medicine' and 'How to Work with the Microscope.' He was Croonian and Lumleian Lecturer in 1865 and 1875 respectively; was made F.R.S. in 1857, and received a number of foreign distinctions. His long list of medical publications includes 'The Structure of the Tissues'; 'Protoplasm; or, Life, Matter, and Mind,' which has reached a third edition; and 'Life Theories and Religious Thought,' a subject which he treated more than once.

THE volume of Greenwich observations for 1903 has recently been published, together with separate copies of the *Astronomical Results, Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, and Photo-heliographic Results*. The number of stars in the catalogue amounts to 5,987. Another publication received from the Observatory at the same time contains the *Telegraphic Determinations of Longitude made in the Years 1888 to 1902*. These relate to determinations of the longitude of Paris in 1888, 1892, and 1902 respectively; and determinations of the difference of longitude between Greenwich, Waterville, Hazel Hill (Canso, Nova Scotia), and Montreal; and between Greenwich and Killorglin, the former obtained in 1892, and the latter in 1898.

THE moon will be full at 6h. 12m. (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 9th prox., and new at 4h. 7m. on the afternoon of the 23rd. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 10th. Regulus will be occulted on the evening of the 5th: disappearance at 5h. 48m., reappearance at 6h. 42m. The planet Mercury will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 5th, and will be visible in the morning during the second half of the month, situated in the constellation Pisces. Venus enters the southern part of Aries early in the month, afterwards moving into Taurus, and passing very near the Pleiades at the end of it; she is increasing in brightness in the evening. Mars is now in Aries, but enters Taurus early next month, and will approach nearer and nearer to Venus, on the east side of her. Jupiter is now situated to the north-west of the Hyades, and will pass due north of Aldebaran towards the end of next month; he will be near the crescent moon on the evening of the 26th. Saturn is in Aquarius, and rises earlier each morning.

AN enlargement of a plate taken for the Paris portion of the photographic chart of the heavens shows a streak produced by the motion of a small planet, which is therefore a new discovery amongst those bodies. The date of the plate was November 3rd, 1905.

THE orbit of Ross's new comet (c, 1906) has been calculated by Dr. Strömberg, of Kiel, who finds that it passed its perihelion on the 22nd ult. at the distance from the sun of 0.76 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and that it is also receding from the earth, so that its brightness is now only about half what it was at the time of discovery. The inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic exceeds 80°. The comet's apparent place next week will be at a short distance due north of a Ceti, moving in a north-easterly direction.

TWO new variable stars have been found by Madame Ceraski in the constellation Cepheus, whilst examining plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory. The first (var. 31, 1906, Cephei) is numbered +84°.19 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung'; its photographic magnitude varies between 9.3 and 10.5. From visual observations obtained by M. Blajko, it would seem that it is now near a maximum; the period is probably about a year. The other star (var. 32, 1906, Cephei) is not in the 'Durchmusterung'; its photographic brightness varies between 10.8 and 13.0, with a probable period of 282 days.

HERR EBELL publishes in No. 4080 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a new calculation, from later observations, of Kopff's comet (b, 1906). The result does not confirm the conjecture (made soon after the discovery) that the comet is one of short period. Its apparent place is now about two degrees due south of the fourth-magnitude star  $\tau$  Leonis. The perihelion passage took place on November 5th, at the distance from the sun of 3.099 in terms of the earth's mean distance; its present distance from us is 2.465 on the above scale, or about 229,200,000 miles. The slowness of its apparent motion, which rendered it at first difficult to determine the orbit, was due to its great perihelion distance—more than three times the mean distance of the earth.

## FINE ARTS

### BOOKS ON ROME.

Rome. By Walter Taylor Field. 2 vols. (Brimley Johnson & Ince).—This book has been written with "a distinct purpose not found in other volumes," namely, with the object of pointing out to the tourist "the really important things to be seen within the limits of a brief visit: a something not as barren as a guide-book, nor as discursive as an essay." This scheme has been carried out in both volumes in an even and harmonious way, and we cannot but admire the self-denial of the author, who, knowing as much as he does about "the seven-hilled city," can give only twenty-three lines to the Mausoleum of Augustus, and twenty-one to that of Hadrian. He deserves praise also for the thorough preparation he has undergone to master a subject which covers a period of twenty-seven centuries, and is connected with many branches of art and archaeology; and although the book is addressed to the tourist rather than to the student, it is easy to detect, under the simple and unpretentious style, a thorough knowledge of the latest and best literature on the subject.

The "story of Papal Rome," with which the second volume opens, is not sketched in an impartial spirit, and we cannot understand why the tourist should be made to abhor the very name of the Pontiffs to whom mediæval and modern Rome owes many of its attractions, when the author could have mentioned, side by side with John XV., Benedict IX., and Alexander VI., many benefactors of mankind in general and Rome in particular.

The few slips of the pen noticeable in both volumes can easily be set right in the next edition. The villa afterwards called Villa Medici was not built by Cardinal Ricci di Montepulciano with "material stolen for the most part from the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus." The mistake must have arisen from the fact that one of the lions in the vestibule of the villa was actually carved by Flaminio Vacca out of one of the capitals of that temple (p. 20). The twin churches of Cardinal Gastaldi in the Piazza del Popolo cannot both stand on the ruins of the same tomb, because the Via Flaminia runs between them (p. 29). The "pillared colonnade" by which the Septa Julia were (or were not) surrounded could not possibly have measured "a mile in length" (p. 30). The canopy of Urban VIII. above the grave of St. Peter was not cast with metal from the roof of the Pantheon (p. 52); the heroic statue in the Palazzo Spada is not of Pompey the Great (p. 60); the Corsini is not a mediæval palace (p. 63); the Farnese Palace was not built "out of stone and marble filched from the Colosseum" (p. 63); the marble structure in the Forum Boarium is not an "Arch of Janus," but a *janus*, or four-faced arch (p. 86); the marble plan of Severus and Caracalla is not to be seen on the stairs of the Capitoline Museum, but it has been reconstructed since 1903 in the garden of the Conservatori Palace (p. 115); there was no temple in Rome sacred to the XII. Gods, but only a "Porticus Consentium" (p. 168); and lastly, the excavations in the Forum have not revealed anything new about the Rostra, nor have they induced students to alter their theories concerning the primitive course of the Cloaca Maxima. These errors are but slight, compared with the mass of excellent information provided.

The author takes it for granted that the tourist, to whom the book is addressed, is gifted with a constitution of iron, and with a power of endurance almost superhuman. The programme for his first morning's excursion includes a visit to the Trinità de' Monti, the Pincian Gardens, the Villa Medici, the Piazza del Popolo, the mausoleums of Augustus and Hadrian, the bridge of Sant Angelo, the Tower of the Monkey, the Monte Citorio, and the column of M. Aurelius. It is obviously in view of the possible results of this plan, and of the probable collapse of his tourist, that the author evokes now and then the spectre of unhealthy Papal Rome, ignoring the great work of sanitation accomplished since 1870, which has made Rome one of the healthiest and cleanest capitals of Europe. He also warns his reader, who thinks he is looking at a "fresh and clean city" from the top of the Spanish steps, that "his illusion, alas! will soon be dispelled." He calls the Tiber—whose connexion with the sewers was discontinued many years ago—an "unfragrant" river. He describes "white miasmas" rising from the Forum, amidst a district inhabited by "spectral beggars" shivering with "Roman fever." He considers the beautiful Campagna, the sanitation of which has cost Young Italy such labour and money, a wilderness where "malaria is abroad," where "death lurks in the stagnant pools," so that "the curses

pronounced against the Imperial city seem to hover around her still." These evocations of the past, which seem to be borrowed from novels of the sixties, give a slight touch of vulgarity to a book which, being full of sound information, and written in a pleasing style, ought to be above such *pettegoleszi*.

*The Museums and Ruins of Rome.* By Walther Amelung and Heinrich Holtzinger. English Edition, revised by the Authors and Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, LL.D. (Duckworth & Co.)—A manual on Roman art and archaeology introduced to the English reader by Mrs. Arthur Strong cannot have better credentials, even if it deals with a subject which lacks the charm of novelty. The scheme of the work is, in fact, identical with that of Emil Braun's 'Ruins and Museums,' published fifty-two years ago—the section relating to 'Ruins' having been written by Dr. Holtzinger, and that relating to 'Museums' by Dr. Amelung.

If we recall the fact that Braun's work was revised and brought up to date by Wolfgang Helbig in 1895, for one part ('Führer durch die Sammlungen klassischer Alterthümer in Rom'), and by Rodolfo Lanciani in 1897 for the other ('Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome'), we may be tempted to inquire whether the changes which have taken place and the discoveries which have been made in the field of Roman antiquities during the last ten years are important enough to warrant the issue of another work, which does not contain half the information bestowed on the public by its predecessors.

The answer to this query is to be found in the fact that Amelung and Holtzinger's manual was written (in the original German) not as an independent book, but as part of a series called "The Modern Cicerone"; and, as such, it could not be better suited to its scope as regards size, aim, scientific standard, and limits of the information supplied to the reader of the series. Does it deserve, however, the same amount of praise if we consider it under its present English garb, viz., as a companion for British visitors to the Eternal City and for the British student of ancient art? Mrs. Strong answers in the affirmative, and we must abide by her verdict. She lays stress on the fact that the manual in question differs from guide-books, because it not only teaches the stranger

"how to understand works of art, but also directs him towards enjoyment of them.... Its particular value lies in the synthetic and comprehensive view which lends unity to the maze of excavated buildings and to the varied art collections. A theory of artistic development underlies each volume."—Vol. i., p. x.

Dr. Amelung is too well-known a specialist in classic art to stand in need of praise, and his authority on these matters cannot be questioned since the publication of his work 'Die Skulpturen des Vaticanisches Museum' (vol. i., Berlin, 1903).

This manual, however, is not calculated to please the ordinary visitor to Rome, nor the student of Roman antiquities in general, on account of its bias in favour of one class of specialists, which deprives it of many attractions with which works of this kind are usually endowed. We cannot understand for instance, why the author should not even condescend to mention the place of discovery of the masterpieces he describes; for it must make a certain difference, even to the student of pure art, whether the work before his gaze comes from the Palace of the Cæsars, or from an unknown hamlet of the Campagna. This want of information is particularly felt in connexion with the Apoxyomenos (p. 11), the Pudicitia (p. 22), the Belvedere Apollo (p. 67), the Menander and

Posidippus (p. 87), the Muses (p. 99), the Juno Sospita (p. 114), the Hera (p. 251), and the Apollo from the Tiber (p. 276), to quote only half a dozen instances out of a hundred. We do not think that the stern dignity of pure art would have been compromised by the author telling us in a few words the curious history of the Menander and Posidippus, and such knowledge is essential for the student to understand certain particulars noticeable in both statues, such as the hole on the top of the head for a *μυρικός*, and the nails of a brass shoe. Again, in the case of Juno Sospita, no harm would have come to the reader if he had been informed of her connexion with Lanuvium, or with the representation of her type on certain medals of Antonius, a lover of that delightful city, and a great worshipper of the goddess. The fact, likewise, of the Hera having been found in 1878 among the ruins of the Augustan buildings on the Palatine, ought certainly to interest the student trying to assign a place to it among the many existing replicas of the same subject. This want of correlated information, which can easily be explained if we regard Amelung and Holtzinger's work as a section of "The Modern Cicerone," will be keenly felt by the British visitor to Rome, for whom the present translation is intended.

We may remark in the last place that such expressions as "Sala di Croce Greca" and "Sala degli Fasti" are slightly ungrammatical; that Symmachus (November 22nd, 498 A.D., to July 19th, 514), the author of the fountain in the "Paradise" of St. Peter's, can hardly be called a mediæval Pope (p. 58); and that the present Museo Borghese was not formed by that family "at long intervals and without any definite plan." The plan was definite enough: it was formed by the father and grandfather of the present Prince to fill up the places left vacant by the Napoleonic theft of 1812.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

For any one possessed of a little money there are few things in the world easier than to found an artistic society, nor is it so very difficult to make its first exhibition, at least, better than the ruck of picture shows. The difficulty is with the ensuing years, when vested interests accumulate round the unfortunate institution, throttling its better ambitions, till it becomes a mere association of indifferent painters. If before this happened it could be abolished, to make room for fresher effort, all would be well; but these same vested interests that prevent it from living worthily will prevent it from dying altogether; and if, above all, it has acquired in the meantime a royal diploma, its destruction becomes virtually impossible. It may be stated, therefore, as an axiom of artistic politics, that the breathing of a new spirit into such an established institution is generally more admirable than the inauguration of a "new movement," though it will never get so much journalistic attention. The critic should not, then, ignore such a show as that of the Royal Society of British Artists, merely because latterly it has fallen on evil days; rather, since it is with us and likely to remain with us, should he exhort its members from time to time to fresh effort.

Occasion for such exhortation is presented by the curious unanimity with which all the artistic societies in London, with the exception of the Royal Academy, have resolved themselves into close corporations, cutting off all access to the picture-loving

public for that fresh native talent that, in spite of theories, wells up, as it were, from the very soil. We do not say that this process of damming back may not be, on the whole, salutary, for the multiplicity of exhibitions has made it easy for self-confidence to obtain a hearing, while in the abundance of clamourings it is difficult for a modest voice to be heard. What is certain is that the annual exhibitions at the Academy owe not a little of their interest to their having a "first call" on all the promising work done in a hole-and-corner way by people out of touch with the art world, but with a gift for painting. It is equally certain that when other exhibitions are open their promoters save money and lose little credit by being exclusive. Yet when everywhere exhibitions are closed, it soon becomes worth while to look for the accumulated talent outside.

And while urging this idea on the members of the R.B.A. we venture to suggest that it is this class of work—the raw talent described above—that is most likely to reward attention. The man is to be mistrusted who has a completely elaborated method of painting at his fingers' ends. Talent is not so abundant nowadays that he would not have been snapped up elsewhere if his mastery were genuine. But the less fluent painter, whose work is interesting by dint of his absorbed interest in nature, always occurs from time to time, and is worth more attention than he gets. He is astonishingly rare at the R.B.A., but one example we have unearthed, and we recommend as a healthy, unaffected little bit of painting *Near the Ferry, Poole*, by H. K. Rooke. Mr. Rooke has a larger picture near that is not bad, but the first, done from nature and on a smaller scale, reaps from these two facts an evident superiority. Pressed by the difficulty of realizing the details of nature with brush relatively large and clumsy, the artist is driven to an adroitness of touch and variety of approach that make the work fascinating. Had the larger picture been wrought with clumsier tools, the work might have been more delicate, more interesting; or had he been working in the presence of Nature, the challenge of her many-sided demands might have prevented his touch being so clean and monotonous—in a word, unoccupied. We are not blind to the fact that a painter with a large and monumental theme, like Puvis de Chavannes, may gain a kind of dignity by refusing himself the attraction of this interested and engagingly eloquent touch; but for a painter of simple transcripts from Nature such as these the quality is, in Sir Joshua's words, "one of the essential requisites of his confined labours."

Nor is there much that is meritorious in Suffolk Street but stands self-confessed as belonging to the same humble, but interesting class of picture. Mr. Gilchrist's *Bull Calf* and Mr. Brougier's *Monastery* have, though not quite to the same degree as Mr. Rooke's little picture, the air of being completely occupied with the business in hand, of stretching the expressive powers of each brush-stroke to the full, and in consequence interest us longer than Mr. Lenfesty's *Crown of the Hill*, in which the painter is very prompt and pat with what he has to say, but has reduced it to so little as hardly to call for so supple and variable a medium as water colour for its expression; hence a certain emptiness of touch. The not very remarkable woodland picture by Mr. Jay has this same saving interest of being by a man not incapable of facing difficulties for himself, and this at least puts it far in front of Mr. Dewhurst's *Nuns'*

Garden, with its placid following of the outward appearance of an impressionist painting and its complete failure to catch the spirit that saved that school from vulgar crudity.

Somewhat apart from the other exhibitors are Mr. J. W. Fergusson and Mr. Foottet. The former shows a number of heads in the manner of Mr. Sargent; they show a bias towards monochrome, but after all are, perhaps, to be preferred to many of the polychrome vulgarities that master has unfortunately inspired. They are rather flippant, and not to be compared with Mr. Fergusson's still life, *The Brass Kettle*, which is brilliant in its somewhat narrow way. Mr. Foottet's *The Bridge* is a clumsy transcript from nature in the manner of Le Sidaner. In *The White Morning* he aims higher, but comes to earth with a more decided bump. Yet here we note a touch of invention in the colour-harmony which is very refreshing. If only the spacing and drawing of the forms had not been so lamentably wanting, not, indeed, in realistic possibility (the lack of that might pass), but in dignity and seriousness of design!

#### EXHIBITIONS AT SHEPHERD'S AND DICKINSON'S GALLERIES.

PASSING from the Royal Society of British Artists to Messrs. Shepherd's Exhibition of Early British Masters, we find ourselves in another world. How narrow, after all, was the technique of the earlier art for the purpose of representing the face of Nature! yet how much more adequately is she represented here than in the collection of works we have just left! The revolutionists of the nineteenth century won for painting a liberty, a variety of approach, that would have been an invaluable weapon for getting the better of Nature, its unruly subject-matter. Too many of their followers are using this liberty, not for grappling with difficulties, but for avoiding them. Indeed, if a man is not strict with himself, nothing is easier to produce than a modern picture. But, even if the painter expected no very close resemblance to Nature, it was no easy task for him to execute a picture in the old traditional way. It was done with a knowledge of the materials used, and in such a way that time improved rather than spoilt a painting. The colours were applied so as to exploit their qualities of richness and transparency, and this implied a series of processes that did not permit disturbance by any headlong, imitative work. Can it be doubted that, just as the smallness of scale of his picture forced Mr. Rooke to adroitness in using his brush, so the necessity of working within a traditional system obliged the painters of this earlier school to keep their faculties on the stretch, if they were to realize Nature adequately? Their system did not lend itself to literal imitation of Nature; it did lend itself to rich and handsome paint, and here, again, is a reason why even the hangers-on of the older schools are at least more agreeable than the hangers-on of the moderns. Imitate the outward appearance of an old master, the processes a picture passed through in his hands rather than his brain, and you have at least something warm, glowing, and of a piece. Do the like by Claude Monet, and you get discordant crudity.

Take the full-length portrait of a gentleman in a scarlet coat on your right as you enter, and observe how tyrannously the method of painting cuts down the means whereby the painter, a man with a taste for landscape, is to render the elaborate background. It is to be very little more than

a filigree of opaque monochrome painted into a lake, a liquid glazing colour. How concise and varied must the touch be, therefore, how firmly massed the forms! How mysterious and impalpable it becomes under the hand of time!

In all this we have the fortifying influence of a sound method on a man whose feeling for Nature was not at bottom very extraordinary: he made the most of each of the processes he was taught, but did not think of positively modifying the processes themselves to fit more closely some constructive parallel that he observed in natural effect. A very fine example of Barlow of Bath, an upright woodland scene, shows a painter in this more creative mood. The picture seems compact of Nature's interwoven lights, yet is a combination arising naturally out of the pigments used, which cross and enforce each other like the figures of a dance. As pure painting Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Allen, suave and accomplished as it is, looks, after this, a little stiff and uninspired. Indeed, Sir Joshua is in some respects well matched in this collection by two of his assistants. Peter Toms's small full-length of a lady is of infinite daintiness of facture—almost betters the Sir Joshua on its merits as paint, while John Jackson's portrait threatens him as seriously by its power and eloquence as a representation of life.

The modern pictures in the room below are not proportionately with the old masters superior to the pictures at the R.B.A., so much harder is connoisseurship in this department. There is an interesting Clausen, however; and Mr. Wylie's *Bombardment of Alexandria*, a masculine work half way between his earlier and his present style, suggests that even the latter, with its rather tighter and more meticulous handling, will gain in breadth and geniality by the action of time.

Mr. Haslehurst's drawings of the Thames at Messrs. Dickinson's galleries are clean and dexterous, but not very notable. In view of the unimportance of this class of work, it seems inadvisable to train a race of specialists to do it, and nothing further. If the public want such things done, surely they might be induced to accept the productions of a more serious painter who went in for the work occasionally as a kind of holiday jaunt. It would cost the public no more, and would be more interesting. No. 55, *Thames Head, near Kemble*, is perhaps the best, the painter being quite interested for a moment in some weed swinging round the bend of the river. In the trees at the left, however, he remembered a convention used by his brother experts, and was saved further individual research.

#### THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

THE third open meeting of the British School at Rome for the present season was held on the 12th inst. in the library of the School. The first paper, on 'Copies of Statues on Coins,' was read by Prof. Percy Gardner, a member of the Managing Committee of the School. He began by a defence of coins of the time of Hadrian and later as sources of information in regard to works by great sculptors of an earlier date, and by defining the conditions under which their evidence may be regarded as trustworthy, and the conventions adopted by the die-cutter. He then proceeded to consider in detail two examples, the first being Artemis at Patrae. On a succession of coins of the imperial period, reaching from Nero to Caracalla, an almost identical figure of

Artemis occurs, sometimes with the inscription "Diana Laphria." That we have here a copy of the cultus statue is almost certain. Pausanias describes it as having been brought from Calydon by Augustus: it represented the goddess hunting, or at least armed for the chase, and was of ivory and gold, the work of Menæchmus and Soidas, two sculptors of Naupactus, who were very possibly Messenians. Objections have been brought against the identification by Prof. Studwiczka (in *Römische Mittheilungen*, iii. [1888], 297), who considers that the statue as represented on the coins belongs to too late a date for the masters in question, who, he supposes, being called Naupactians, must have preceded the settlement of the Messenians at Naupactus in B.C. 455. This is not, however, at all necessary; and both the artists and the statue as represented on the coins may be safely assigned to the middle of the fifth century B.C.

The second example was Themistocles at Magnesia. A coin of Magnesia in Ionia (published in *Athenische Mittheilungen*, 1896) depicts the statue of Themistocles set up soon after his death in the market-place there, which is mentioned by Thucydides, i. 138. The coin was struck in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and represents the hero standing nude towards the left, with a patera in his right hand, and a sheathed sword in his left. Before him is a burning altar, at the foot of which lies a slain bull. It is probably from a misunderstanding of the statue that the legend arose which occurs in 'The Knights' of Aristophanes that Themistocles died from drinking bull's blood. A copy of the statue itself is very probably preserved to us in a well-known statue from the Villa Albani, now in the Glyptothek at Munich, which Prof. Furtwängler once considered to be a Zeus ('Masterpieces,' 212), but which he has since catalogued simply as a "statue of a nude bearded god or hero." The statue itself belongs to about the middle of the fifth century B.C., and represents, not a god, but a man—it is, in fact, a portrait statue; and it is exactly contemporary with the statue of Themistocles at Magnesia. There are certain small discrepancies between the statue and the coin type; and both arms of the statue have been restored somewhat incorrectly, though in the left hand a sheath has been introduced—why, it is hard to see, unless it be admitted that the restorer had some evidence to go by; and it has already been noticed that a sheathed sword is held by the left hand of the figure on the coin.

The second paper, on late Roman historical reliefs, was read by the Librarian, Mr. A. J. B. Wace. He dealt first with the six long reliefs forming the frieze round the Arch of Constantine. In three of these reliefs—one representing a triumph, another a *congiarium*, another a scene on the Rostra—the original head of the emperor had been carefully chiselled out, and the head of a later emperor, now lost, inserted. The other three represent a battle by a river, probably that at Pons Milvius; the siege of a town, possibly Verona; and a conventional triumphal scene. In the scene of the siege the emperor is present, and his head, though damaged, has never been removed or replaced. These last three reliefs all seem to be alike in style, in which they differ slightly from the first three; and, since the emperor's head is untouched, they must be Constantinian. The first three must refer to an earlier emperor, probably Diocletian, who was the last emperor to celebrate a triumph (in A.D. 303), and who was fairly active in building in Rome. Mr. Wace next spoke of the base of the obelisk of

Theodosius in Constantinople, this base being in two parts. The lower a large block of marble, was, apparently, originally meant to carry the obelisk. On two of its lower sides are representations of the transport of the obelisk, and of the obelisk erect in the hippodrome; while on the other two sides are inscriptions in Latin and Greek, commemorating its erection under Theodosius. The upper part of the block, which is smaller, had originally a grooved ornamentation round its sides. This part is of about the same size as the bottom of the obelisk. Later, however, the four corners of the upper part were cut away, and their place taken by blocks of granite set with mortar; and they and the whole of the ornamentation were covered up by slabs of marble, the dowel holes of which are still visible. The upper block of the base, also of marble, is sculptured on all four sides with scenes representing the emperor in the hippodrome and receiving the homage of barbarians. On this block again are four square blocks of bronze, on which stands the obelisk. Directly underneath one of these bronze blocks the corner of the upper marble block has been restored, and on the restoration only part of the sculptured scene is continued. It seems likely that the top block was not originally meant to support the obelisk—that it was already sculptured when moved to its present position, and thus had to be lifted by a clamp under each corner, which necessitated the cutting away of the corners of the lower block in order to get it properly into position. The block was, however, damaged in course of transport, and therefore had to be restored. In one of the scenes on this upper block are represented, according to the usual view, Theodosius, his wife Flaccilla, Arcadius, and Honorius. But the figure called Flaccilla is not only dressed like the other three male figures, but is also not characterized as female. Therefore, since, owing to the technical points, an earlier date than Theodosius has to be assumed for this block, it seems probable that it represents Constantine and his three sons, and the style of the heads agrees very well indeed with portraits of this period. Thus it seems clear that the lower part of the base was originally intended for the obelisk.

The meeting was well attended by foreign scholars and British residents in Rome.

#### M. EUGÈNE CARRIÈRE.

THE death of this distinguished artist on Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness, removes from the ranks of French painters a genius of no ordinary accomplishments. Like Ricard and Whistler among his contemporaries, Carrière combined what has been described as "exactness of physiology with the most exalted idealism" in his portraits, and this quality, whilst it never brought him popularity in the ordinary sense, will secure him a prominent place in the annals of French art of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His place, indeed, in such annals will defy any attempt at grouping, for his originality is of such a nature that he stands entirely alone. There is a singular charm in the melancholy of nearly all his portraits, for it is a melancholy which is full of poetry and expression, as may be seen in the wonderful picture called 'Maternité,' painted in 1892, and now in the Luxembourg; in the 'Jeune Mère,' painted in 1878, and now at Avignon; and in 'L'Enfant Malade,' 1886, now at Montargis. The group of the artist's family, a composition of six figures, which has been frequently reproduced, is a faithful transcript, in which

each glance of the eyes, each position of the hands, and each pose of the figures is a subtle revelation of the artist's poetic feeling. His portrait of Paul Verlaine is one of the most striking likenesses to be found anywhere in modern art, for here we have a face without beauty endowed with a vividness and human charm worthy to rank with the work of the greatest exponents of portraiture. Carrière in portrait painting, like Forain in caricature, found his most congenial subjects in lowly folk—in those to whom the struggle for life is an ever-present problem; and the charm which pervades his works will always counteract the sadness which no one has more successfully idealized than himself.

Carrière's more important groups and portraits include Alphonse Daudet and daughter, Gabriel Séailles and daughter, Edmond de Goncourt, Devillez the sculptor, and a portrait of his own daughter, with the title 'Premier Voile,' painted in 1887, and now at Toulon.

Carrière, who was born at Gournay-sur-Marne (Seine-et-Oise) on January 17th, 1849, studied under Cabanel at the École des Beaux-Arts, which he entered in 1870, soon having to leave to take part in the war. For nearly ten years he painted in poverty and neglect. It was not until 1884, when he produced the series of "Enfants au chien," that he attracted, through the critics, the attention of the art-loving public. At the Salon of that year he obtained an "honourable mention," whilst in that of the following year he won a third-class medal and the Prix Baskirtseff. He won other official recognitions in the Salons of 1887 and 1889, and the violent attacks which some of his earlier works excited became changed into a general chorus of praise. Miss Kingsley, in her excellent 'History of French Art,' happily suggests Baudelaire's words, "What can be seen in sunlight is always less interesting than what takes place behind a window-pane. In this dark or luminous hole life lives, life dreams, life suffers," as applicable to Carrière's view of art, and the passage admirably sums up the artistic outlook of this great and original artist.

He also painted the portraits of such celebrities as Anatole France, Henri Rochefort, Reclus, and Metchnikoff, not to enter into a long list of well-known "femmes gracieuses" and "enfants choyés." His public decorations included work at the Hôtel de Ville, at the Sorbonne, and at the Mairie of the twelfth Arrondissement.

W. R.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 21st inst. the following engravings: After Morland: Delia in Town, and Delia in the Country, by J. R. Smith, 58s. After Hoppner: Countess of Oxford, by S. W. Reynolds, 50s.; Sophia Western, by J. R. Smith, 27s.; Juvenile Retirement, by J. Ward, 85s.; Viscountess Andover, by C. Wilkin, 29s. After Peters: Belinda, by R. Dunkarton, 92s.; Girl seated under a Tree, by Colinet, 22s. After Reynolds: Jane, Countess of Harrington and Children, by F. Bartolozzi, 42s.; Mrs. Robinson as Perdita, by W. Dickinson, 40s.; Mrs. Hale in 'L'Allegro,' by J. Watson, 26s.; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 98s.; Lady Taylor, by W. Dickinson, 88s. After Gardner: Lady Rushout and Children, by T. Watson, 141s. After J. Wright: The Bradshaw Family, by V. Green, 57s. After Chalon: Thornton Castle and Thorntoniana, by W. Ward, 27s.

The sale on the 24th inst. was notable for the prices fetched by two of Lord Leighton's pictures: The Summer Moon, 4,402s.; and Winding the Skein, 1,522s. The following pictures were also sold: T. Blinks, On the Moors, 157s. André Crochepierre, Reflections, 105s. F. Roybet, A Cavalier, in black slashed dress and large hat, 262s.

Lely, Nell Gwyn, 105s. T. S. Cooper, A Group of Cattle and Sheep, on the bank of a river, 159s.; Four Cows in a Meadow, 105s.; Vicat Cole, Basildon Ferry, with Hartwood in the distance, 136s. K. Heffner, The Afterglow, 215s. J. W. Godward, Venus at the Bath, 120s. R. Ansdell, The Caledonian Coursing Meeting, 504s. W. Müller, Lago Maggiore, 231s.; The Port of Rhodes, 152s. B. W. Leader, Sand Dunes, 215s. R. Wylie, La Sorcière Bretonne, 136s. Drawings: E. Charlemont, A Drummer, 65s.; A Cavalier, 65s. Birket Foster, The Hayfield, 183s.; Loch Maree, 556s.; In the Market-Place, Verona, 493s.; Ben Nevis, 483s.; Highland Scene, near Dalmailly, 577s. E. Metzmacher, Cinderella, 57l. E. Detaille, Maréchal Ney, 78s. Sir F. W. Burton, Interior of Bamberg Cathedral, 57s. Sam Bough, Lindisfarne, 183s.; Borrowdale, 136s. W. Hunt, Pine-apple and Grapes, 68s.; Light and Shadow, 110s.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

MESSRS. CONNELL & SONS hold a private view to-day at 43, Old Bond Street, of works by the late Alexander Fraser.

NEXT Saturday is fixed for the private view of the summer exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

THE collection of pictures by Corot formed by the late Mr. Staats Forbes will be exhibited at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, for a few weeks from to-day. The exhibition will include, in addition to twenty-two examples of Corot, a large number of pictures by Daubigny, Diaz, Jacque, Dupré, Rousseau, and Troyon.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"It is curious to me that in the course of your criticism of the works by the late C. Furse you do not mention that it is impossible for the general public to gain admittance to the exhibition."

MR. THOMAS HOADE WOODS, whose death, in his seventy-seventh year, occurred on Monday last, had been till recently the senior partner in the Messrs. Christie's famous firm. Mr. Woods joined their service in 1846, and very soon showed the value of his powers. He was an excellent man of business, with a remarkable memory and wide knowledge of fine-art matters. He took for years a leading part in the great sales which have made Messrs. Christie's reputation supreme for more than a century. He became a partner of the concern in 1859, and senior partner in 1889. He retired from active work in 1903, having been in ill-health for some time.

THE Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, has received, through the generosity of Mrs. Arthur Melville, a valuable addition to the historical collection of water-colour paintings of the British School, in a large picture by the late Mr. Arthur Melville, entitled 'The Little Bull-Fight: Bravo, Toro!' recently shown at the special exhibition of that artist's work at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

M. ANATOLE CÉLESTIN CALMELS, the sculptor, whose death is announced at Lisbon, at the age of eighty-four years, had long ceased to be a prominent figure in French art. He obtained the second Grand Prix de Rome in 1839, and won a medal at the Salon of 1852. He was a native of Paris, and executed a large number of statues and busts for various monuments in his native city. He was for thirty years a "correspondant" of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

THE frontispiece of the April number of *The Burlington Magazine* is a photograph of 'The Sisters' (portraits of Kate and Ellen Terry) by G. F. Watts, on which Mr. Claude Phillips contributes a note. The editorial article on 'The Purpose and Policy of National Museums' deals particularly with

the proposal of the Director of the Boston Museum to exhibit only the finest specimens in the collection, and decides against it so far as Europe is concerned. Under the title 'The Most Magnificent Book in the World' Mr. H. Yates Thompson writes on a Latin Aristotle in his collection, with splendid illuminations which suggest the name of Ercole Roberti. Sir Richard Holmes continues his articles on the English miniature painters, dealing this time with Isaac Oliver; and Mr. Warwick Draper writes on the Watta fresco at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Starkie Gardner concludes his account of the Duke of Rutland's silver plate at Belvoir Castle; and Mr. R. S. Clouston contributes a paper on 'Eighteenth-Century Mirrors.' Among other contributions are an article on the Centenary Exhibition of German Art at Berlin, and one on Adolph Menzel. The American section includes an article on the novel proposal of the Boston Museum above mentioned.

At the last meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, three new Associates were elected: Mr. R. M. G. Coventry, of Glasgow, a painter; Mr. Percy Portsmouth, a sculptor; and Mr. James Miller, of Glasgow, an architect. Mr. Coventry has been a consistent exhibitor at the Academy for many years; and Mr. Miller is the well-known Glasgow architect who designed the International Exhibition Buildings of 1901.

THE second instalment of the Vasari Society's 'Reproductions of Drawings by the Old Masters' (Nos. 21-32) will shortly be issued to subscribers. The artists represented are Lorenzo di Credi, Pontormo, an unknown sculptor of the Siennese School of the fourteenth century whose designs for a pulpit at Orvieto were never carried out, Mantegna (?), Montagna, Tintoretto (?), Guardi, Dürer, Hans Holbein the Younger, and Claude. The committee have been able to include drawings from the collections of the Opera del Duomo at Orvieto, the Berlin Museum, Messrs. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Edward Holland, and George Salting, as well as of the British Museum. This completes the first year's work of the Society, which numbers nearly 450 members, so that its success may be regarded as assured.

A COMMITTEE, including many well-known names, has been formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Fragonard, the centenary of whose death occurs this year. The commission has been given to the well-known sculptor M. Auguste Mailland, whose marble bust has been promised a place in one of the public gardens in Paris.

THE death, in his seventy-sixth year, is announced from Berlin of the well-known landscape painter Karl Gustav Rodde. His pictures, which were for the most part representations of Italian scenery, are to be found in the principal German galleries.

MR. HARTSHORNE writes:—

"It will be remembered that there was not absolute agreement in the House of Commons when the new statue of Oliver Cromwell was set up. Many will be surprised, and all will be shocked, now to learn that the great figure represents the supreme cavalry leader with his spurs on upside down. May it be hoped that there will at least be unanimity as to the application to the statue of a new 'crowning mercy'—or perhaps, rather, a new 'healing grace'—for the rectification of so important an item of military harness?"

The *Antiquary* for April will contain, among other articles, the following: 'A Pilgrimage to St. David's Cathedral,' by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, illustrated from photographs by Mr. Percy Hume; 'The Gipsy Folk-tale of the Two Brothers,' by Dr.

W. E. A. Axon; 'The Chapel of St. Thomas, Mappershall,' by Miss Constance Isherwood, illustrated; 'The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813-1873,' a continuation of Mr. Aleck Abrahams's chronicle history; 'Norwich City Records,' by Canon Raven, an illustrated review; and 'Mary Queen of Scots: her Connection with Art and Letters,' by Mr. Blaikie Murdoch (conclusion).

THE Rhind Lectures in Archaeology are being delivered this year by Dr. F. Haverfield, in the Lecture Hall at the National Portrait Gallery Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh. Last Wednesday and Friday he dwelt on 'The General Character of a Roman Province such as Britain,' and 'The History of the Conquest of Britain.' Further lectures are on April 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 10th. The whole should form a mine of information on the subject by a first-rate authority.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—*Mr. Cyril Scott's Concert.*

THE programme of Mr. Cyril Scott's concert last Thursday week was devoted entirely to his own compositions; but such a plan, as we have often pointed out, is scarcely wise as regards the composer. The first number was a new Sextet, for pianoforte and strings. Mr. Scott, in writing his Pianoforte Quartet, which has been performed more than once, and was also in the present programme, deliberately avoided anything in the shape of a cadence until the end of a movement, and in this new work the same method is adopted. There results a restlessness and vagueness which mar good thoughts and clever workmanship. Some of Mr. Scott's lyrics were extremely well sung by Miss Edith Clegg, and in these the composer was heard to far better advantage. In compositions of short compass the avoidance of a cadence proved far less harmful; some of the songs, indeed, were characteristic and effective.

ÆOLIAN HALL.—*Miss Booker and Mr. Harford's Concert.*

MISS BETTY BOOKER and MR. FRANCIS HARFORD gave a second concert at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday evening. We are glad to note the attention that is beginning to be paid to Bach's church cantatas. The one with which this concert opened was "Ich geh' und suche mit Verlangen," for soprano and bass, with accompaniment for strings, oboe d'amore, and continuo. The first number, a bass solo, with its constant repetition of words, and not grateful part for the voice, proved rather trying; but it served as a foil to the lovely music which followed. Miss Booker sang with intelligence, if at times somewhat roughly. The accompaniments, too, lacked point and delicacy. Mr. Donald Francis Tovey presided ably at the pianoforte, but that instrument, in music of the kind, is an unsatisfactory substitute for the harpsichord; it does not blend properly with the other instruments. Dr. Vaughan Williams's cycle 'The House of Life' was repeated by general request.

There may be moments when the composer relies too much on mere harmonic colour; taken, however, as a whole, these six songs are remarkable for skill, genuine feeling, and absence of anything savouring of extravagance. If, on the one hand, there are passages in which the interest slightly flags, there are others, as in 'Love's Minstrels' and 'Death-in-Love,' in which it is greatly intensified. Mr. Harford sang with well-deserved success, while Mr. Henry Bird rendered good service in the important pianoforte accompaniments.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*London Symphony Orchestra Concert.*

THE ninth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, on Monday evening, was conducted by Dr. Richter. The earlier part of the programme was devoted to Brahms, Wagner, Beethoven, and Bach. The first was represented by his most cheerful, most skilful 'Academic' Overture, the second by the noble 'Parsifal' Prelude, the third by the dramatic 'Coriolan' Overture, and the last by his third Brandenburg Concerto; and all of these were admirably performed. With regard to the Concerto, the programme-book stated, and correctly, that it consisted of two Allegros separated by only two chords, which are marked *adagio*. In place of these Dr. Richter, however, introduced a movement arranged by Helmesberger from a Bach sonata for violin and clavier. There is nothing to say against the music of this movement; but would it not have been better to follow the original text? It seems to us just possible that Bach, when playing the part for the harpsichord, which is now ignored, improvised a cadence at this point.

The second part of the programme included 'Also sprach Zarathustra,' of which Dr. Richter supplied a splendid rendering. The opening of this work gives promise of very great things—a promise, however, which is not fulfilled.

## Musical Gossip.

SIR HUBERT PARRY's 'Pied Piper of Hamelin,' produced at the last Norwich Festival, was performed on Tuesday at Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society. A very cordial reception was given to the composer of this clever and humorous setting of Browning's poem, but the performance—a fairly good one—was under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge. The work was actually given for the first time in London by the St. George's Choral Society, Tufnell Park, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Thomas, on the 15th inst.

THE Nora Clench Quartet performed Beethoven's Fugue, Op. 133, at their fifth concert at the Bechstein Hall on Tuesday evening. This fugue, as recently noted, originally formed the Finale of the great Quartet in B flat. Many amateurs and some musicians worship names; for them it is sufficient for a work to be signed Bach, Beethoven, or Brahms to extort admiration. But these and other masters wrote, at times, dry, uninspired works, and of such a kind is the fugue in question; and to impress that fact on the minds of unintelligent

admirers, it is perhaps as well that this laboured movement should occasionally be heard. The Nora Clench Quartet deserve all credit for their courage in performing it.

NEXT week, at the final Broadwood Concert of the season, will be performed a pianoforte concerto by C. P. E. Bach, recently discovered in the library of the Vienna Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde by Dr. Heinrich Schenker.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'Reformation' Symphony was performed at the Paris Conservatoire Concert on the 18th inst.

DOM LORENZO PEROSI, according to Italian papers, has just completed a symphony in four movements, which is to be produced at Milan, and probably under the direction of Signor Martucci, the well-known Director of the Conservatorio at Naples.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| SAT.   | Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.                 |
| SUN.   | Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.                       |
| MON.   | Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall.                                  |
| TUES.  | Mr. Arthur Friedheim's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| WED.   | Mr. Frederic Austin's Vocal Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.          |
| THURS. | Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall.                                  |
| FRI.   | Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.                        |
| SAT.   | Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.                         |
| SUN.   | Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan's Concert, 3.15, Eolian Hall.           |
| MON.   | Miss Helena Russell-Graham's Violin Recital, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| TUES.  | Nora Finch Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.                     |
| WED.   | Miss Marie Hall's Violin Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.            |
| THURS. | London Symphony Orchestra Concert, 3.30, Crystal Palace.      |

### DRAMA

#### Dramatic Gossip.

AMONG the manifold schemes of Mr. Tree, one likely, it is said, to be soon realized consists in an appearance as Col. Newcome. His impersonation of such a character cannot be otherwise than interesting. What may be its dramatic value and significance remains to be seen. Striking as are the characters in Thackeray, few of them have lent themselves to the purpose of the actor, and it is not certain that for Col. Newcome there is reserved a triumph denied to Becky Sharp, Esmond, and Rawdon Crawley.

In order to permit of the appearance of Miss Terry at His Majesty's during the Shakespeare festival week, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' in which she will re-enact Mrs. Page, will be substituted on April 27th for 'Much Ado about Nothing,' previously promised for the same date.

SINCE the production at the Criterion, on November 22nd, 1884, of 'The Candidate,' an adaptation by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy of 'Le Député de Bombignac' of M. Alexandre Bisson, given in the previous May at the Théâtre Français, things have altered politically and socially. At that time a rattling comedian, the most successful wearer of the laurels of Charles Mathews, Sir Charles Wyndham, has now infused into his acting a seriousness and an earnestness which his predecessor could never touch. His performance of Lord Oldacre has accordingly gained in dignity what it has lost in dare-devilry. The dialogue, moreover, which has necessarily been altered to suit altered conditions, has parted with something of its appropriateness, if not of its vivacity. It may even be—who knows?—that the politics of to-day are more serious than those of yesterday. At any rate, though the general performance was excellent, the whole missed something of the former sparkle. As a *pièce d'occasion* it has a certain amount of interest.

REVIVED at the Haymarket Theatre, at which Mr. Charles Hawtrey now constitutes the chief attraction, 'The Man from Blankley's' proves to have lost nothing since its first production at the Prince of Wales's on April 25th, 1901. The contrast between the young nobleman who, by a freak of

fortune, passes in suburban quarters for a paid guest at a dinner-table, and the vulgar convives by whom he is first snubbed and then toadied, retains its pristine freshness. Played as he is by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Lord Strathpeffer is infinitely diverting. Many of the original exponents reappear, Miss Fanny Brough, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Holman Clark, and Mr. Arthur Playfair being seen in their original parts. New-comers include Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Miss Dagmar Wiehe. The revival was received with signal favour.

NEXT Wednesday afternoon 'Monsieur de Paris' will be revived at the Garrick, with Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Jacinta, the executioner's daughter. The 28th of the same month is fixed for the presentation at the same house of 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt,' the new comedy of Mr. Alfred Sutro.

'DOROTHY O' THE HALL,' by Messrs. Paul Kester and Charles Major, to be produced at the New Theatre on April 14th by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry, was given on November 3rd, 1904, by them at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

'MADAME BOHEMIA,' a dramatization of Francis Neilson's novel of the same name, will shortly be given by Miss Jessie Millward at an afternoon performance at the Scala.

THE English adaptation of 'Shore Acres,' the next novelty at the Waldorf, is being executed by Mr. F. G. Afalo. Miss Mary Rorke, Mr. Cyril Maude, and Mr. Cooper Cliffe are included in the cast with which it will be presented.

'HIPPOLYTUS' was placed on Monday in the evening bill at the Court. Mr. Henry Ainley was Hippolytus; Mr. William Haviland, Theseus; Mr. Granville Barker, the Henechman; and Miss Olive, Phædra. Miss Madge McIntosh was Aphrodite, and Miss Gwendolen Bishop, Artemis. Of the adaptations from Euripides by Prof. Murray yet given this remains the most impressive.

AN adaptation of 'Maternité,' by M. Brioux, executed by Mrs. G. B. Shaw, is announced as the next production of the Stage Society.

'ARMS AND THE MAN' was recently performed with great success at Stockholm, and will be acted at the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, in a month's time. The Danish translation, entitled 'Heroes' is by the well-known author and actor, Dr. Karl Mantzius.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. S.—A. M. M.—R. B. J.—C. D.—Received. H. P. F. M.—Not wanted. S. M. E.—V. C.—Many thanks.

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